TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED IN 1836 — TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1924 — EIGHTY-NINTH YEAR — NO. 3

WILSON PLANS TO TAKE PART IN CAMPAIGN

Former President Asserts That He Will Be Glad to Fight for Old Ideals This Year.

Woodrow Wilson is politically more active today than he has been at any time since his retirement from the White House three years ago.

His mail is more voluminous, he is seeing more callers, he is writing more, his spirits are better, and with the gradual improvement in his health that has taken place in the last year, he is taking a keener interest in the affairs of his party than is generally realized.

Just what this portends, with relation to the approaching presidential campaign, his friends do not pretend to say. But they point with some significance to the fact that this renewed interest and activity is coincident with the crystallization of party plans and strategy for the coming fight.

Wilson messages to Democratic organizations and individuals anent current affairs and politics are now going out from 2340 S street with greater frequency than heretofore. Time was when requests for messages from the former president, to be read at dinners and political gatherings, resulted only in acknowledgements by his secretary. But now these requests are more and more receiving the personal attention of Mr. Wilson and in an increasingly large number of cases they get a personal reply.

To Enter Campaign.

One was read in Pittsburgh. Others were read at Jackson day dinners in other parts of the country. In his message to the Jackson diners in Pittsburgh, the former president indicated that he would "be glad to take part" in the approaching campaign, provided that it has for its purpose the attainment of the ideals for which he fought.

Those attending the Pittsburgh dinner, Mr. Wilson said, "are to be congratulated on representing the party to which must be entrusted the redemption of the nation from the degradation of purpose into which, in recent days, it has been drawn. An aggressive fight for the establishment of high principles and just action will restore the prestige of our nation as nothing else could, and I shall be glad to take part in so distinguished a service."

Mr. Wilson is an avid follower of current events and the trend of public thought. He believes implicitly, say those with whom he has talked recently, that the resentment against his policies so apparent in the 1920 campaign has had its inevitable reaction and that the trend of public thought today is toward greater American participation in world affairs.

Confers With Leaders.

The renewed interest of the former president in public affairs, however is not confined entirely to international matters. Recently he has had Senator Robinson of Arkansas and Representative Garrett of Tennessee, the Democratic leaders of the senate and the house, to confer with him regarding the taxation fight now getting under way in congress. And with other Democratic leaders in congress he has discussed a wide range of pending domestic problems, and the party attitude toward them. His callers have come away from S street surprised at Mr. Wilson's fund of information and his grasp of existing situations at the capitol.

In connection with the former president's conferences with Democratic leaders, reports were current that he has or will shortly write a letter to one of his friends expressing approbation of a general reduction of taxation and opposition to the soldiers' bonus. Confidants of the former president, when asked about such a letter, admitted that they had "heard rumors" of it, but all denied any direct knowledge of it, and the reports could not be confirmed.

The Democrats in both house and senate are generally lined up in favor of a soldiers' bonus. Two notable exceptions to this are the senators from Virginia, Swanson and Glass, who are frequent visitors to the S street house.

Mexico Grateful for U. S. Attitude

The attitude of President Coolidge, Secretary Hughes, the New York bankers, the state governments of Texas, Arizona and New Mexico and of Americans generally in connection with the Huertista rebellion is a source of profound gratification to officials in Mexico City.

Opinion is general that the United States and Mexico are entering a new era of friendship and cooperation as a result of the early political stabilization and economic rejuvenation of Mexico with material benefit for Americans in the shape of closer trade relations and a prosperous neighboring friendly country.

The present military inactivity is said by an authority to be due to preparations by government forces for a crushing offensive, once the American material is received.

Copyright, 1924, by Philadelphia Public Ledger Co.

Son of 'Devil Anse' Would Be Sheriff

Dennis Hatfield, youngest son of the late "Devil Anse" Hatfield, noted leader in the Hatfield-McCoy feud, is a candidate for sheriff of Logan county, W. Va. Young Hatfield, a cousin of former Governor Henry D. Hatfield, in a statement made public last week, announced that he would run for sheriff, to succeed Don Chafin, at the next election. He operates a store at Barnabus, the historic home village of the Hatfield family.

Officers Release Gold Star Mother

Discovery that Mrs. Josephine Hassemer, Chicago, was a Gold Star mother returning from her first visit to her son's grave at Chateau Thierry, softened unsentimental customs officials when she was charged with having failed to declare all the jewelry she brought on the steamship Lapland. She was released after promising to redeem the jewels she was accused of having concealed at their appraised value of $390. The fine was suspended.

FORBES' LAWYER FILES ANSWERS

Uses Captain's Diary to Prove Contract Award Dates.

Charles R. Forbes, former director of the Veterans' bureau, through his cousel, James S. Easby-Smith, obtained permission from the senate veterans' committee to file memoranda in reply to certain statements concerning Forbes made in the report to the committee by its general counsel, John F. O'Ryan, New York.

The first of the memoranda relates to the award of the contract for the construction of the hospital at Northampton, Mass., to the George A. Fuller Construction Co. on its revised bid of $2,117,000.

Bids Too High.

The Pontiac Construction company of Detroit, Mich., which was represented by Elias Mortimer, star witness against Forbes, obtained the contract for construction of the fundation for this hospital.

O'Ryan, in his report, said the Pontiac company also sought the contract for the superstructure, but its bid was very high and all bids were rejected because they were too high.

According to the O'Ryan report this happened before Forbes and Mortimer had their break on Sept. 20, 1922, and that in Oct. 1922, after the break, Forbes awarded the contract to the Fuller company, which was the original low bidder.

Uses Letters.

Mr. Easby-Smith presented letters signed by Forbes and Captain F. Charles Starr, of the army quartermster corps, which handled the hospital work for the veterans' bureau, as well as extracts from Captin Starr's diary, which show that the bids actually were not rejected until seven days after the break between Forbes and Mortimer and that then the Fuller company was directed to begin work on revised plans made by the quartermaster corps.

Captain Starr's diary extracts show that the Fuller company signed the contract on Sept. 28, 1922, but that Forbes did not sign the contract until October, as he was absent from Washington.

French to Modernize Hotels With Subsidy

The sum of 18,000,000 francs will be available for use as advances towards the building of hotels in France, and improving those that already exist. A law passed last June authorizing government advances to the hotel industry has been promulgated.

The information obtained by the French hotel keepers during their recent tour of the United States will be utilized in the expenditure of this money to modernize French hotels, giving them the up-to-date comforts which American travelers demand.

New Bill Increases Pensions 60 Millions

A total increase in pensions of approximately $60,000,000 is provided in the amended form in which the senate committee on pensions voted unanimously to report the measure. It was estimated that the death rate would greatly lessen the increase in subsequent years.

The increases provided, vary somewhat from those in the bill as passed by the senate at the last session, in which the house made amendments that caused its veto by President Harding. The measure would increase monthly pensions to Civil war veterans to $72; Civil war widows of 64 years to $50; Indian war veterans to $30, those 72 years of age to $40 and those 75 years to $50; and the Spanish war veterans to a range of from $20 to $50 according to age or disability. In the latter group veterans of 62 years would receive the minimum of 68 years, $30, of 72 years $40 and of 75 years $50.

An amendment adopted would increase the allowance for dependent children of deceased veterans of the Civil and Spanish wars and soldiers of the regular establishment to the amount now authorized for dependent children of World war veterans.

Doctor Says German Women Age Early

Within nine years the German women have shown a tendency to age prematurely, much more rapidly than the men, Dr. Theodore Brugsch, chief surgeon of Charity hospital, Berlin, says. Many middle class German women of 50 years, because of hard work and deprivations endured during the war and since, appear to be 15 to 20 years older, Dr. Brugsch says, while the men generally who were at the front and survived are now more fit than those who remained at home.

Coolidges Hold Second Reception

The second big reception of the White House social season was held last week with Mrs. Coolidge receiving about 2,000 guests in honor of the members of the supreme court.

DEM. DEFEATS SEN. CUMMINS IN LONG FIGHT

Smith of South Carolina Elected Chairman of Interstate Commerce Committee Over Republican.

Reverberations from the month's battle in the senate which resulted in the election last week, of Senator Smith, Democrat, South Carolina, as chairman of the interstate commerce committee over Senator Cummins, Republican, Iowa, continued in the form of rumblings that presaged a somewhat similar fight over the retention by the Iowa senator of the office of president pro tem.

The house, meanwhile, has begun work on the first big appropriation measure of the session—the interior department supply bill—which was reported by the appropriations committee, with the total cut of $261,717,965, which is $35,792,044 less than allotted to the department last year.

Senator Cummins was defeated for the interstate commerce chairmanship on the 32d ballot, receiving only 29 votes against 39 for Smith, which included six cast by Senator LaFollette, Republican, Wisconsin, and five members of the insurgent group which he headed. Senator Couzens, Republican, Michigan, received six votes on the final ballot.

The likelihood of an effort to unseat the Iowa senator as president pro tem, now that the chairmanship fight is out of the way, has brought out suggestions that certain of the Republican insurgents and the Farmer-Labor senators comprising the LaFollette group, might throw their support to Senator Pittman, Democrat, Nevada.

Pittman's Backers Hopeful.

The insurgents have been described as willing to vote for Senator Cummins for the office, if the Democrats precipitated a cortest, but animosities developed in the interstate commerce committee deadlock, have raised hopes on the part of some of Senator Pittman's supporters that their votes can be counted on in an effort to elect him.

Republican senators have contended that Senator Cummins retains the senate presidency by virtue of his election at the last session of congress and they have not formally indorsed him for re-election.

HARVARD BOYS SAVING; WEAR BLUE SHIRTS

Laundryman Suffers, but There's Cash for Candy and Night Rides.

A trip about the yard at Harvard at any time will show the strength of the "Blue Shirts."

The "Blue Shirts" is an organization introduced at Harvard to beat the laundry bills. In fact, the "Blue Shirts" have taken the college by storm.

The organization is strictly Harvard and is one of the most "revolutionary" bodies that has ever invaded the Cambridge institution.

"The Harvard Blue Shirts," the constitution reads, "is an organization restricted to Harvard undergraduates. It is affiliated with no political or religious organization.

"No officers are elected, no regular meeting place, no initiation ceremony of any kind, no by-laws and, last of all, no dues."

All that is necessary to be a member is to wear a blue shirt.

The aims of the "Blue Shirts" are:

1. To reduce laundry costs generally.

2. To oppose such organizations as the Ku Klux Klan.

"Excessive laundry costs have emptied the pockets of many a Harvard man. The time has arrived to call a halt to it. Students are paying too much money for white shirts and collars sent to laundries. When they pay the laundry bills they have no money to take out their Radcliffe and Wellesley friends," one student said.

"After lengthy confabulations it was decided that a blue shirt would be adopted to solve the problem. A blue shirt will not show up the dirt as easily as the white. A blue shirt can sometimes be worn a week.

Dixmude Catastrophe Not to Halt Britain

Great Britain's air policy is not likely to be altered as a result of the Dixmude catastrophe, even in her dirigible program.

The latter, since the loss of the Z-3, has been exceedingly circumspect. Major-General Sir Sefton Brancker, director of civil aviation, said: "I do not think the Dixmude accident has any great significance so far as airships are concerned. It was lightly built, thrown together during the latter stages of the war, the only idea of her designer being to obtain great climbing power and high speed, regardless of safety.

"I think that when she met her doom her commander was trying to reach an Italian air station in a gale and that she broke her back.

"We have a similar airship in England, but have never flown her nor shall we unless she has considerable structural alterations."

Copyright, 1924, by Philadelphia Public Ledger Co.

U. S. RELATIONS WITH MEXICO MUCH CLOSER

Embargo on U. S. Rifles for Rebels Regarded as Master Stroke in Peace Hope.

Closer friendship between Mexico and the United States than ever has existed may result from the aid now being extended by President Coolidge to the constitutional Mexican government.

This prediction was made in a signed statement dictated by Enrique Colunga, secretary of the interior, for the Toledo Blade following an exclusive interview.

Supplementary to the statement, the head of President Obregon's cabinet made the following points:

First—The De La Huerta rebellion is not seconded by the Mexican people. Farmers and workers in every state have organized themselves into military units and asked the government for arms and ammunition and permission to serve against the rebels.

U. S. to Speed Peace.

Second—American aid combined with the hostility of the great mass of Mexicans to the revolt will result in a speedy suppression of the rebellion.

Third—The government, once triumphant, will not concede amnesty to the rebels.

Fourth—Elimination of disturbing elements will make certain a peaceful presidential election this year.

Fifth—De La Huerta cannot participate as a candidate, the constitution excluding all leaders of military mutinies.

Sixth—The Mexican government and people are grateful for the conduct of the United States government since the rebel outbreak, recognizing it as "loyal, frank and friendly."

The signed statement predicting not only increased friendship between Mexicans and Americans, but a more sympathetic understanding of the attitude of the United States government by all Latin-Americans, follows:

"The attitude of the United States government in selling war material to the Mexican government and declaring an embargo on arms shipments to the rebels is inside the precepts of international law. It cannot be considered otherwise than as a manifestation of frank friendship, together with a desire to dissipate the dangers of paralyzing the normal, harmonious functioning of a friendly government.

Basis of Understanding Seen.

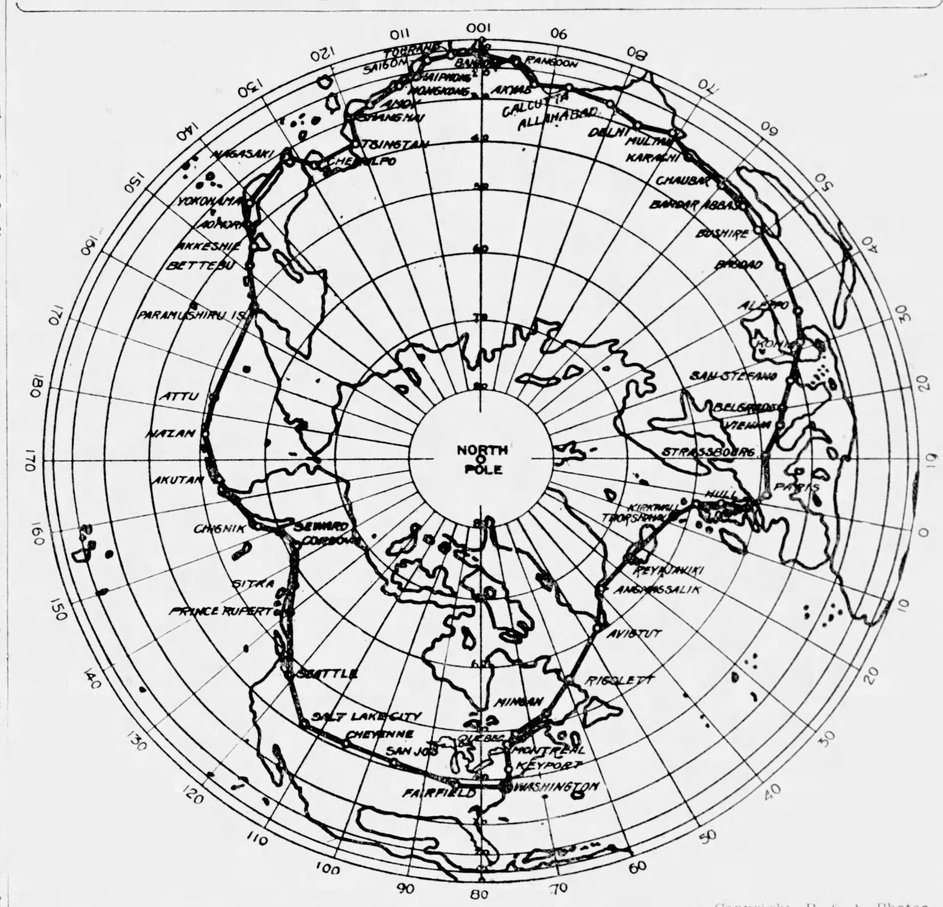
"The effect of the attitude of President Coolidge and Secretary Hughes on future relations between Mexico and the United States will be that the two peoples will understand and esteem each other better than ever. This better understanding and greater friendship will resound throughout the American continent.

"The effect of the same attitude on other Latin-American peoples will be to awaken within them a greater sympathy for the United States. They cannot do less than recognize that the American government is inspired by a great sentiment of justice.

"There will be awakened within the Mexican people in truth a feeling of greater confidence in the friendship and good-will of the American people."

Copyright, 1924, by Philadelphia Public Ledger Co.

Map of World Air Flight



—Copyright, P. & A. Photos.

HERE is the map of the proposed United States army air flight around the world. Thorough preparations are being made by the air service in connection with the flight which will start from San Diego, Calif., soon.

BONUS IS SEEN AS INVESTMENT

Legion Chief Believes U. S. Will Pay Soldiers; Tax Cut Favored.

John R. Quinn, national commander of the American Legion, who arrived in Chicago for a conference on the Legion's adjusted compensation fight, not only predicted passage of the bonus bill at this session of congress but declared it would prove beneficial as "Americanization money" to the cause of good citizenship.

"The American legion is in favor of tax reduction," he said. "We are not opposing this laudable movement in any way. However, we are convinced the United States has an obligation to fulfill and we are certain that the American people do not wish to see this debt repudiated.

"Passage of the bonus bill by congress and approval by the President would be a good investment, not an expense. It would make for contented citizenship."

Answering the slogan of the anti-bonus service men's league of "every thing for the disabled, nothing for the able," Commander Quinn stated the American legion maintained almost single-handed at Washington the fight for wounded veterans up to the time the adjusted compensation issue became pressing.

Germany Has Food, but Can't Buy It

Germany is suffering, not so much from lack of food as from inability of the people to buy it because of high prices and unemployment, in the opinion of Dr. Ernest M. Patterson, professor of economics in the University of Pennsylvania, who returned on the Majestic.

Shortage of working capital, combined with a dearth of many raw materials and production costs so high as to make competition in world markets in many lines entirely impossible, has caused a grave economic condition, he said.

To Reopen U. S. Missions

Rear Admiral Bristol has announced that the American hospital at Aintab together with the American missionary school at Marzovan, Mardin and Marash, recently closed by order of the Turkish authorities, will be reopened.

Grapplers

* * * * * *

Seek Only Themselves

While deputy sheriffs were dragging the Cuyahoga river near Brittain, O., for the bodies of P. H. Keller of Springfield Lake, and Arthur Lauden, Akron, they were joined by two men from the boiler room of a nearby factory, the deputies related. Keller and Lauden had been reported having gone off a bridge in an automobile.

After wading in the cold water for half an hour one of the newcomers asked for whose body they were searching.

"Keller and Lauden," he was told.

"For the love of Mike, that's us," they gasped as they dropped their grappling hooks.

They explained they had come out of the accident unhurt and had sought refuge in the boiler room to dry their clothing.

Liquor Is Prohibited at London Vaudeville

Drink as an illuminant for brightening London did not appeal in a very convincing manner to members of staid county council when they recently heard applications from several vaudeville hall proprietors for permission to sell alcoholic liquor to their patrons during the show.

This question has become a "hardy annual" for the council to consider, but each year it has met with the same refusal. This year, however, the applicants had hopes that their prayers would be granted because a committee had reported favorably to the council on the proposal. However, after a full dress debate had taken place before the full council, the application was rejected by 10 votes.

U. S. Tars to Honor Theodore Roosevelt

The crew of the American cruiser Concord, which is visiting at Mombasa, East Africa, in the course of her 24,000-mile cruise, plan to pay honor to the memory of Theodore Roosevelt at the place where his famous African hunt began. The blue jackets are organizing a lion hunting expedition.

Cotton Does Well in Argentina

This season's Argentine cotton crop is expected to reach 40,000 tons, or more than 176,000 bales, and it will be the largest yet produced since cotton began to be grown on a substantial scale a few years ago.

CHARGES C. OF C. FOUGHT FARMER

Federal Trade Commission Rules Grain Exchange Was Unfair.

A federal trade commission decision handed down last week found the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, said to be the largest organized grain exchange in the United States, guilty of unfair competition against a farmers' co-operative grain marketing organization and ordered it to desist.

The [illegible] City Co-operative in St. Paul, Minn., the farmers' organization concerned, was refused business connection with the Minneapolis market and quotation service from that market, the commission asserted, because it returned the earnings from its business to members in the form of "patronage dividends."

The St. Paul grain exchange, an organization to which the Equity exchange belonged, was likewise said to have been unfairly dealt with by the Minneapolis marketing group, and the commission's order was extended to forbid continuation of alleged discrimination against it.

The chamber is ordered by the commission to refrain from compelling its members to avoid dealings with the equity organization and its members; to cease preventing telegraph companies from furnishing price quotations on wheat to the Equity concern, and to cease denying to any organization of grain growers or shippers membership in the Minneapolis chamber when objection to such membership is based on the ground that it pays "patronage dividends" out of profits.

West Virginians Boost State Son for Race

John W. Davis, former ambassador to Great Britain, a native of West Virginia, was endorsed as Democratic candidate for president by the West Virginia executive committee. The vote was 32 in favor of the resolution with eight votes against it.

Objection to the action was voiced by some members on the grounds that the resolution was proposed and discussed at a meeting attended by some 500 Democratic supporters in addition to members of the committee.

"Moderate Wets" Win in Harvard's Vote

"The moderate wets" at Harvard claimed a victory on the face of returns from a poll held by the Harvard crimson to ascertain the views of faculty and undergraduates on the prohibition question.

Editors of the college newspaper announced after an analysis of the result that the university as a whole apparently included approximately 1,700 "wets" as against 1,000 favoring a bone dry plan of prohibition enforcement.

Beaver Repairs Dam After Millers Failed

Although the miller at Bowman's mill, six miles from Bloomsburg, Pa., had tried for years to repair a leak in his dam, all his efforts were of no avail. Yet the dam now is repaired and doesn't leak a drop. A colony of beavers from the North Mountain recently moved down to the dam and within a few days had the leak securely plugged.

Would Abolish Prohibition

The Norwegian government intends proposing to parliament the abolition of the prohibition upon spirits, it is reported from reliable quarters. The Norwegian law formerly prohibited the importation and sale of spirits and heavy wines, but last March restrictions on wine imports from Spain and Portugal were removed in order that Norwegian fish might enter those countries.

BONUS SHUNTED UPON SIDETRACK AT CONFERENCE

House Republicans Decide That Tax Measure Shall Have Right of Way in Congress.

Instructions have been given the house ways and means committee to report the tax bill on or before Feb. 11. After that date it is to take up soldiers' bonus legislation.

That program was decided on last week at a conference of house Republicans, who refused, however, to pledge themselves to the passage at this session of congress of either tax or bonus legislation.

Representative Longworth, the party leader, with others who believed taxation should have right of way, checked the faction advocating bonus action at every turn.

At the outset of the meeting, which was behind closed doors, Mr. Longworth propcsed that the ways and means committee be instructed to continue consideration of the tax bill "to the exclusion of all other general legislative propositions," with a view to making a report by Feb. 11, after which time it should take up the bonus.

Two amendments were offered to the Longworth resolution and both were rejected.

Representative Fairchild of New York proposed that a bonus bill be reported "as soon as possible." Rejection was by 100 to 87. The other amendment, offered by Representative Fish, New York, a war veteran, fixed Feb. 25 as the latest date for a report on bonus legislation. Rejection was by 109 to 87.

One More Effort Made.

The Longworth resolution then was adopted, but the soldier bloc made one more effort to insure favorable action on the bonus. Mr. Fish proposed that the conference record itself in favor of enactment at this session of congress of both a "reasonable" tax reduction bill and a bonus measure. On motion of Representative Lehback of New Jersey the proposal was tabled, 97 to 94.

Routed in the conference, members of the former service men's group said that they would take their fight to the floor of the house and would attempt to have the ways and means committee discharged from consideration of the bonus bill. That would bring about a record vote which would include Democrats as well as Republicans.

Amendment Approved.

The committee turned from its consideration of administrative features of the tax bill long enough to order a favorable report of Chairman Green's resolution proposing a constitutional amendment which would put an end to issuance of tax free securities. Such a proposal received house approval in the last congress, but failed of action in the senate.

With the tax situation very much in the air, the breach between Secretary Mellon and some of the Republican congressmen was further widened by Senator Couzens of Michigan and Representative Frear of Wisconsin, who made public letters to Mr. Mellon in which they took sharp issue with his views on fiscal matters. Senator Couzens took Mr. Mellon to task again for his recommendations for surtax reduction, while the Wisconsin representative ridiculed his views on the tax exempt securities question.

Not Conclusive.

Senator Couzens, who previously had written to Mr. Mellon regarding certain phases of his tax recommendations, said that the argument advanced by Mr. Mellon in his reply to sustain his proposal for a reduction in surtax rates was "not at all conclusive."

"Nothing in your letters," said the Michigan senator, "proves the conclusion that we have in this country a system of war-time high surtaxes which have been and will continue to be progressively less productive of revenue to the government, and which are driving capital out of productive business and destroying the American spirit of business initiative, thereby working grave economic harm.

"You have offered no evidence that lowering the rate of surtax to a maximum of 25 per cent will increase the income from surtax, nor have you offered any evidence that it will increase industrial productivity. The facts are that there seems to be no lack of industrial productivity at this time and certainly no lack of capital for producing the country's needs."

Buying Real Estate.

Senator Couzens said he knew of many cases where industries successfully engaged in the production of manufactured goods were buying more real estate to extend their plants and were purchasing coal and iron mines and timber lands to insure their supplies of raw material.

"They are doing this," his letter added, "in many cases in preference to paying dividends which they would normally pay except for the present rate of surtax. There are evidences every day of a flood of money for all successful or necessary development purposes."

The Michigan senator quoted a variety of treasury statistics dealing with the productivity of the surtax and made the assertion that Mr. Mellon's statement, contained in his recent letter to Mr. Couzens, was "most misleading."

Senator Couzens notified Mr. Mellon that he was writing him another letter dealing with the tax exempt securities question, about which, he said, "the treasury department has handed out so much misinformation and about which there has been so much noise."

Deprecates Amendment.

Confining himself to a discussion of the tax exempt securities proposition, Representative Frear, who has had several exchanges with the secretary of the treasury on the question, said he would not be surprised if Mr. Mellon disagreed with his proposal for taxing existing municipal and state bonds. The Wis-

Continued on Page Two

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

HUMAN NATURE is the most interesting subject in the world. "People are funny." That is a passing remark that is heard frequently, and it is true. People are funny, funnier than monkeys or cats and dogs. But that is not all, people are tragic, too. Fun and tragedy are strangely mixed in life. Some are funny when they try to be tragic and others are tragic when they try to be funny.

Life is a great game when it is played fair. To play fair requires unselfishness, the spirit of helpfulness and a tolerant mind. If we do not have these virtues we are cheating — cheating life, cheating others, and cheating ourselves most of all.

A day's news is a report of human nature. How have the people been playing the game of life? The reports are not all satisfactory, but there is a lot of good news mixed with that which is bad, and there is no occasion to despair of the race.

THERE is much in the lives of some men that exalts the souls of their fellows. We find heroes in all walks.

Last Saturday night in Toledo three men gave up their lives in a valve pit that contained carbon gas used for industrial heating. There was a leak. The foreman of the gang of workers, hesitating to order his men to do something he would not do himself, went into the pit. After a few moments of waiting the men above felt that he was overcome by the deadly fumes.

A second man went into the pit to save his foreman. He did not come up. Then a third, a Negro —there is no color line where the human soul abides — went down after the two who had gone before him. He did not return.

Still another, a young man, dropped into the pit of death. He was more successful. Putting ropes about the bodies of his fellows, they were dragged to the surface, but too late for resuscitation.

Three dead.

Human nature at its best is like that.

TWO AMERICANS are in Europe to represent unofficially this nation on the reparations commission, for the purpose of stabilizing Germany's currency and balancing her budget. They are Charles G. Dawes and Owen D. Young. And they are there for work, in the American way of doing things, much as the Americans went to Europe to end the war, not to sit around in trenches, with an occasional day of fighting.

"Months, if necessary, for work —not one minute for diplomatic flubdubbery." Dawes said that, Dawes of the colorful language that earned him the nickname of "Hell and Maria."

The reply to social invitations, even if one should come from the president of France, will run something like this:

"The American experts regret that they are unable to accept his excellency's kind invitation, as they are in their shirt sleeves."

EUROPE is reminded by these Americans that the diplomatists have been trying to settle the reparations question for five years; that they have held dinners all over Europe, but without getting anywhere in the way of a settlement.

Work from now on is to go forward after the American style or not at all, so far as the experts from this country are concerned. Any indication of dilatory tactics will be the sign for them to pack up their baggage and start for home.

Europeans need somebody to wake them up. If these two men can help do it they will deserve a medal.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has been addressing himself to the women. Nearly two thousand members of the Women's National Republican club, in session in New York, got a letter from him. He said this:

"Ever since their nation-wide enfranchisement the women have been demonstrating a purpose to keep themselves at all times in touch with affairs and to fit themselves by study and conference to make the most of their full participation in public concerns. I have been struck repeatedly with the fact that communications from all parts of the country indicate the universality of this interest among women, and regard it as one of the best omens of these times."

INCIDENTALLY, while reference is made to the President, it may be said that his candidacy for the presidential nomination in Cleveland next June is coming on swimmingly. There are five months ahead of that convention, and nobody can foresee what five months may mean in the life of any man, but Mr. Coolidge's chance of getting the nomination looks like a foregone conclusion, or as near as anything in politics can come to being a foregone conclusion.

Mr. Coolidge has gained in respect and popularity every day since he took the office, following the death of Mr. Harding.

To his political enemies Mr. Coolidge is an aggravating man. He doesn't talk, and how can a political enemy overcome a man who doesn't talk until he has something to say?

REVENGE WAR SPIRIT GROWS IN GERMANY

Rising Against France Is Certain, Says Bavarian Chief Justice in Citing Dangers.

"The idea of a war of revenge against France is growing in Germany by leaps and bounds; it is even taking hold on persons who were formerly pacifists," said Hans Guertner, Bavarian minister of justice, in an exclusive statement last week.

Herr Guertner added that hatred of France and indignation with the Berlin government for not taking a more aggressive attitude toward the French, were the emotions actuating most of the followers of Herr Hitler and the other Bavarian "coupists."

Seeks Ruhr Control.

"In the oppressive atmosphere," Minister Guertner continued, "in which Germany has been living for years, anyone who advocates force readily finds a following. The cry for a war of revenge, for a dictator, and the support of the National Socialist party (Fascisti) led by Hitler—all these things are traceable in the last analysis to the unbearable economic conditions imposed by the Versailles treaty and the occupation of the Ruhr and Rhineland by French and Belgian troops. The danger of a new "putsch" is ever present so long as the economic conditions of our country continue what they are today. What we demand in Bavaria is this:

"First—Restoration of the Rhineland and Ruhr to full German sovereignty.

"Second—Recognition by the rest of the world of the fact that a foreign loan to Germany would be a good business investment."

Deplores Anti-Jew Moves.

The correspondent asked Minister Guertner what he thought about the anti-Semetic movement in Bavaria, which appears to be growing stronger. He replied:

"Every nation that is in misery seeks culprits. Just as the wrath of the French people after the French revolution turned against the 'Accapareurs' and the 'Acquaisteurs,' the Bavarians are now concentrating all their fury upon the Jews.

"Of course this is wrong, and the Bavarian government does not share this attitude. It is true that there are many people in Bavaria who have been profiting from the misery of their fellow countrymen, but it is wrong to say they are all Jews. There are plenty of Gentiles among them."

YOUNG HEIRESS WEDS COUNT, 40

Social Favorite Is Bride of Austrian Officer, Married Secretly.

Society was surprised to learn from the newspapers last week that Miss Millicent Rogers, 20-year-old heiress to the estate of Colonel and Mrs. Henry Huddlestone Rogers, had been married at the municipal building in New York to Count Ludwig Salm-von Hoogstraten of Austria, twice her age, who served his country in the World war.

Colonel Rogers was left an estate of $40,000,000 by his father, H. H. Rogers, a pioneer in Standard Oil.

Bare announcement of the marriage was made by the bride's parents.

Miss Rogers made her debut in 1919, and a year later announced her engagement to James W. Thompson, a boyhood chum. That was broken by mutual consent, however, and Miss Rogers became a leader of the younger set, one of her admirers being the Prince of Wales, who danced often with her on his visit to America.

The count is described as tall and handsome and as appearing much younger than he is. He served in the cavalry during the war, was aide to the military governor of Vienna, and has large estates in Austria. One of his younger brothers, Count Otto Salm-von Hoogstraten, was married to Miss Maud Coster, daughter of Mrs. Charles Henry Coster.

Crocodiles 30 feet in length have been reported killed in Egypt.

DRINK WATER IF KIDNEYS BOTHER

Take a Tablespoonful of Salts if Back Pains or Bladder Is Irritated.

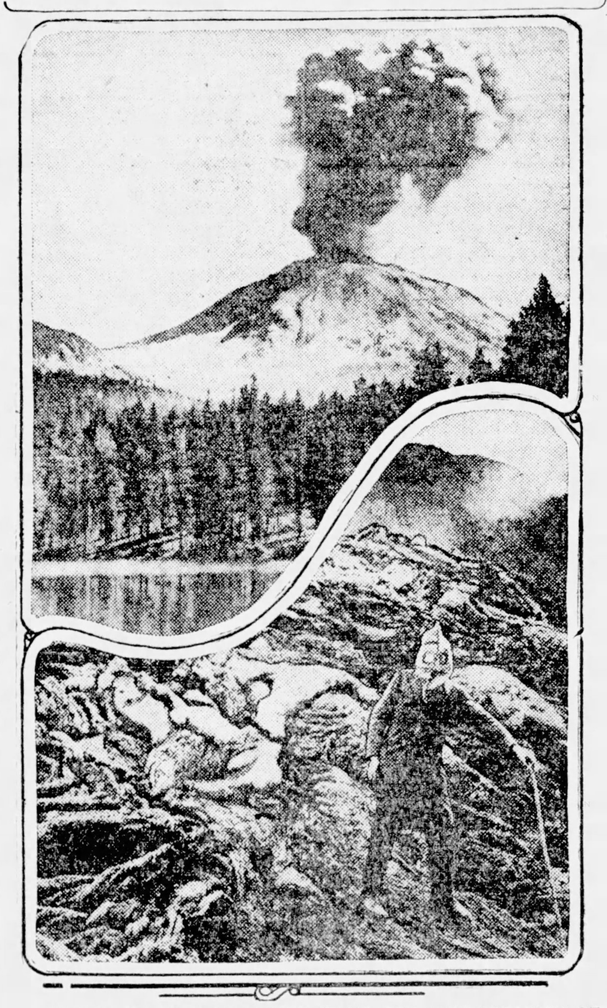
Flush your kidneys by drinking a quart of water each day, also take salts occasionally, says a noted authority, who tells us that too much rich food forms acids which almost paralyze the kidneys in their efforts to expel it from the blood. They become sluggish and weaken; then you may suffer with a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach sours, tongue is coated, and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine gets cloudy, full of sediment, the channels often get sore and irritated, obliging you to seek relief two or three times during the night.

To help neutralize these irritating acids; to help cleanse the kidneys and flush off the body's urinous waste, get four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy here. Take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days, and your kidneys may then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for years to help flush and stimulate sluggish kidneys; also to neutralize the acids in the system so they no longer irritate, thus often relieving bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink. By all means have your physician examine your kidneys at least twice a year.

—Advertisement.

Volcano "Goddess" Frowns Again



ABOVE, KILAUEA IN ACTION UPON THE LAST OCCASION OF HER ERUPTION. BELOW, A LAKE OF MOLTEN LAVA.

This little town nestling at the foot of the giant Kilauea, Hawaii's most famous volcano, is threatened again by the goddess of the mountain, whom the natives call Pele.

Signs of activity in the crater have alarmed residents. Streams of molten lava have burst through and overflowed into the main pit of the crater, covering an area of about 40 acres. Fountains of lava are spurting from openings in the pit.

RADIO EYES TO OPEN SEA, AIR AND EARTH MYSTERIES TO ALL

Television — seeing by wireless — will become an accomplished fact this year and in a crude form this summer, says the eminent physicist, E. Fournier d'Albee.

"I am certain of it," he said in an interview. "It will be possible to watch events on the motion picture screen while they are happening.

"Later, explorers will carry television cameras with them. They will climb Mount Everest or penetrate to the North Pole or stalk big game or examine the floor of the ocean and we, sitting in ordinary picture theaters hundreds or perhaps thousands of miles away, will accompany them step by step.

"I see no reason why in 10 years' time we should not be able to see what is happening on the other side of the globe. It is only a matter of effort and research."

Dr. d'Albee explained that would be possible on account of the tremendous progress made in the construction of highly delicate wireless receiving sets by M. Belin, the French inventor, who has calculated that to transmit a moving image satisfactorily it will be necessary to send 300,000 signals a second. D'Albee calculates 200,000 a second, allowing 10,000 dots for each separate picture.

"Rapid sending," he points out, "is far simpler than receiving, but the simplification of the latter is proceeding at a rapid pace. The synchronization of the sender-receiver must be absolutely perfect. A variation of one-thousandth of a second means spoiling the picture."

It is the conquest of this elaborate problem which he promises within a year.

D'Albee recently perfected an apparatus for transmitting photographs by wireless from an airplane. When the airman snaps the picture he puts it through a developing machine, which afterward transmits it to a land base. The whole operation is possible within half an hour. The principle of this feat is turning light into sound by means of selenium, as the inventor has done with the opfophone, which enables the blind to read by sound.

Copyright, 1924, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

Quake Distorted Ocean's Floor

The repairing of deep sea cables, severed by the earthquake of Sept. 1, has disclosed that at one point off Oshima Island the bed of the ocean has subsided 200 feet for a distance of eight miles. To the east of Oshima the damaged cable had to be fished up from a newly created abyss more than 4,000 feet deep.

SON OF EBERT THINKS WORST NOW HISTORY

Refers to '23 as Mad Year That Held German Nation in Grip of Gloom and Bankruptcy.

Since Germany apparently suffered maximum misfortune in 1923, a simple process of elimination indicates improvement this year, Fritz Ebert, Jr., son of the president of the German republic, appeared to believe when interviewed in Berlin recently.

"Indeed there are concrete signs that the depth of our misery has been reached and we may dare to hope that at least the first steps on the road to recovery are near," Ebert said.

"Sighs With Relief."

"At the end of the 'Mad Year 1923' the German nation heaves a sigh of relief and views the future with some hope of better days," said Ebert. "The year just passed was more replete with misfortunes and stunning blows than even the blackest pre-war year. None of the hopes with which it was ushered in has been fulfilled—all were trampled into oblivion by the iron heel of the Franco-Belgian troops marching into the Ruhr last January. The bitter consequences of that occupation surpassed everything that even the blackest pessimists feared on New Year's Day, 1923.

"We have seen the richest economic reservoir of our country taken away and its population subjected to terrible suffering. We have seen our formerly stable and respected money unit, the mark, sink into a bottomless pit of inflation and insolvency, while misery and rebellion grew by leaps and bounds, and to cap the climax, separatists in the west and mad adventurers in the south tried to deal the deathblow to the republic and the reich.

Witness Impotent Grief

"Today we witness in impotent grief the starving to death of untold numbers of our children — a catastrophe that can be checked only by the quick intervention of a charitable outside world, at whose head, as usual, stands America.

"However, all the terrible events of the last 12 months have not crushed us. The spirit of our people is bent, but not broken. Indeed, there are concrete signs that the depth of our misery has been reached and that we may dare hope that at least the first steps on the road to recovery are near at hand.

"It's a rocky road! It will require the last bit of our strength and willpower and the exertion of all the moral forces of our nation. Many of us will remain on the road, starved or frozen to death. We have to defy all these dangers, because we want to see the light of life after years and years of privation in the Valley of Death!

"Our great sister republic, by starting a gigantic relief work and by dispatching prominent experts to investigate the German famine, has taken the lead on the road to salvation. If other nations follow the Star Spangled Banner, then our crossing of the threshold into the new year will be the beginning of a change from misery to prosperity and happiness."

A One-Tree National Park

The smallest national park in the world is in Fresno, Calif. It has an area of 36 square feet and its one tree, a beautiful specimen that was too fine to be cut down for a highway improvement, spreads its branches over the road near the center of which it stands.

Woman Smoker Ejected

A woman who lighted and puffed a cigaret in a private box at a Broadway theater was ejected by the attendants.

Pleads Soldiers' Cause

Marvin H. Sperry

Marvin H. Sperry, national president of the Soldiers' and Sailors' league, is pictured as he left the White House, where he conferred with President Coolidge on the soldier bonus.

COUNTESS WAITS FOR HOME "BID"

Wife of German Officer May Act "Cattish" if Town Snubs Her.

Countess Guenther von Bernstorff, daughter-in-law of the former German ambassador to the United States, an American born girl, who twice has been wedded to foreign nobility, arrived on the Majestic after a 10-year absence to re-establish her citizenship and regain a fortune held by the alien property custodian, preliminary to seeking a divorce from her German husband.

She said she would remain in New York for a few days until she learned what was the sentiment in her home city, Burlington, N. J., toward receiving one who was denounced during the World war for remaining loyal to her German husband.

Liquid-Fire Letters.

"I've had letters," she said, "terrible ones, some of them expressing perfect fury that I should think of re-visiting Burlington. So I'm going to be 'cattish' and stop at the Ritz-Carleton until they send for me."

Adopted as an orphan by William Thomasen, retired insurance man of Burlington, Countess von Bernstorff was first married to James Birch, brother of the then American ambassador to Portugal. They were divorced and she married the Baron von Radek. A reputation of being the most beautiful American girl to wed royalty accompanied her when she went to Germany.

Shortly before the war Berlin was stirred by reports of a duel between Baron von Radek and Count Guenther von Bernstorff. There also were ports that one of the duellists had been demoted in army rank, and that the other had been scolded by the kaiser. Soon thereafter the Von Radeks were divorced, the baroness becoming Countess von Bernstorff.

The countess declined to go into details of her future plans. She said she would remain in America as long as it took to regain her citizenship so she could claim the property impounded during the war because of her marital relationship.

"Then We Shall See."

"Then we shall see," she said. "I suppose I shall have to return to Germany if I want a divorce. Maybe soon; maybe it will take several years. The alien property custodian has been nice to me. He arranged to advance me $10,000 so I could come to America."

The last she saw of Von Bernstorff was three months ago at Frankfort, she explained. Since then she had been at a Mediterranean resort, "taking the sun, bolstering my spirits and enjoying the society of such wonderful people as frequent those places."

BONUS SHUNTED UPON SIDETRACK

Continued From Page One

consin representative believes it useless to approach the question through the adoption of a constitutional amendment, the method favored by the treasury and approved by the ways and means committee.

"Instead, he prefers the passage of a bill specifically providing that the sixteenth amendment shall cover income from securities, now tax exempt, and stipulating that such a law, if enacted, shall not be declared unconstitutional unless at least all but one of the supreme court justices decide.

Offer Renewed.

"I renew my offer," Mr. Frear told Mr. Mellon, "to amend the proposed bill in any way you choose to suggest that will assure a clean cut decision if that is any objection in your mind."

Although favoring such a program of dealing with tax exempt securities, Mr. Frear voted with other Republicans on the ways and means committee to report the Green resolution for a constitutional amendment. Republicans present supported the resolution, while a number of Democrats, including Representative Garner, Texas, the ranking minority member of the committee, opposed favorable report.

FITS RELIEVED FREE

Everyone suffering from Fits or Epilepsy should write at once to Dr. Fred E. Grant Co., 883 Keystone Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for his wonderful treatment. Just give name and address, age and description of case and he will send a large sized treatment Free and postpaid. Many report complete recovery. Write at once.—Advertisement.

—Advertisement.

One of the strangest pranks recorded by lightning was furnished by a case where a woman who had raised her arm to close a window was struck just as she did so. She was uninjured, but her gold bracelet absolutely disappeared—it had been melted away.

CALLS TAX PLAN BONUS SANDBAG

Copeland Would Pay War Veterans $1.25 a Day for Service.

Charging that Secretary Mellon had "attempted to sandbag the bonus, using a formidable weapon, the pocketbook of the nation," Senator Copeland, Democrat, New York, told the senate that he did not consider tax reduction and the soldiers' bonus "so related that one must die if the other lives."

Pointing out that the treasury secretary had said that in the long run the surtax reduction, which he had promised would bring an estimate increase in revenue of $102,000,000, Senator Copeland proposed that this be used as the basis for the payment of the bonus.

Declaring in favor of all cash payments to the service men at the rate of $1.25 for each day of service, Senator Copeland said the total of $1,464,777,283 could be retired in 60 years with a payment of $100,000,000 yearly, 75 millions in interest and 25 millions in principal.

"Bonus Must Be Paid."

Should the additional revenue Mr. Mellon has promised not be realized, the senator said, the surtax would be restored, "because the bonus must be paid.

"The real purpose of the Mellon plan, of course, is to reduce the surtaxes on the rich," Senator Copeland declared, "and the taxes are cut in half, from 50 to 25 per cent. The rest of us, as usual, under a Republican administration, get only the crumbs.

"And so insistent is Mr. Mellon on the big cut in surtaxes, that he refused to take anything less, refuses to compromise at 35 per cent, threatening to withdraw his bill if the compromise is urged. If press reports can be relied upon, the President shares his views.

"Great business men with whom I have discussed the matter in New York, reluctantly admitting that the bonus must be paid, have begged me to 'get it out of the way in one lump.' With this in mind I shall present in due time a bonus bill, providing for immediate cash payments, such as I have outlined."

Hits Tax Exemption.

Senator Copeland declared that if a bonus were paid in cash, he would be unalterably opposed when it came to providing the funds to the issuing of tax exempt bonds. He declared that it was time the federal government gave the country an example of the proper methods of financing public projects.

PARTY REUNION, MARSHALL PLEA

Democrats Urged to Turn Towards Jefferson's Principles.

Pleading for a reunion of the Democratic party behind the creed of Thomas Jefferson, one which will allow local self-government yet retain broad general principles for the entire country without attempting to regulate business and personalities, president, last week called upon Democrats to get together and "make the fight of faith for the old ideals against this crowd of upliftters and down pushers."

"More and more men are looking toward the federal government, not alone for the preservation of their unalienable rights, but for prosperity in business and for it to recoup the losses which they may sustain either by their incompetence or their misfortune," Mr. Marshall said at a Jackson dinner here.

Many Flail Pittsburgh Plus.

"Many men," he continued, assuming to speak for the Democratic party, have grown bitterly vindictive over the so-called Pittsburgh plus plan. At the same time, these men justified the cost plus 10 per cent during the war. "More and more things are being left to the discretion of boards and commissions, sitting 2,000 miles away from the subject in hand, and less and less is the American citizen taking a real interest in the problems which lie around him.

"I was in Washington long enough to see several little inoffensive bureaus grow into most magnificent bedroom suites. I saw how multitudes of officers vexed and harassed the people.

Urges Return to Faith.

"My little protest," Mr. Marshall continued, "is that they have taken the ancient, historic Democratic party, which believed in certain fixed principles appliable to the country at large, regardless of the effect which its principles might have on the life of the individual, have confiscated the machinery of the party, wormed themselves into party councils and political offices, and, if permitted to continue, will destroy the last vestige of the principles upon which the Democratic party was founded.

"I am no candidate for office, I seek no reward; I hope for none; but I believe there are large numbers of men who would like to restore the basic principles of the Democratic party."

Church Board Report Recites Japan Losses

Reports received by Presbyterian Board of Missions from missionaries in Korea show that that country suffered heavy damage during the latter part of 1923 from floods and tidal waves. A large part of the country was inundated and thousands of homes were swept away.

The regions outside the submerged sections were visited by storms which caused the total destruction of rice fields, and these did not yield a grain of food.

An added destructive force was a giant tidal wave, which surged inland and swallowed up entire villages. It swept large boats into village streets and cut a new beach line 50 to 100 feet further inland from the original shore line, the new line standing straight up like palisades.

There are many wild horses on the island of Iceland. Formerly they were shipped to England for use in the mines, but that market is closing since mining machinery was adopted.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

The British embassy asked for information regarding recent seizure of British liquor ships outside the three-mile limit.

Attorney General Daugherty announced he had ample evidence to support charges of communist propaganda in America.

The interior department appropriation bill, first of the big supply measures completed in committees, was reported to the house.

Secretary Mellon informed the budget director that effective prohibition enforcement depends on strengthening the coast guard fleet.

President Coolidge approved the shipping board resolution placing operation of the merchant fleet in the hands of the Emergency Fleet corporation.

The house debated the interior department appropriation bill.

The house ways and means committee reported a resolution to prohibit issuance of tax exempt securities.

The Philippine independence mission made a plea to congress for independence for the islands in a memorial attacking Governor General Wood.

Still another proposal for disposition of Muscle Shoals was received at the war department.

A favorable report on the Dyer anti-lynching bill was ordered by the house judiciary committee.

The supreme court received a brief in opposition to the petition for review of the case of former Governor Walton of Oklahoma.

The senate reforestation committee submitted its report outlining a forest policy for the nation.

Senator LaFollette, of Wisconsin, insurgent Republican leader, submitted a proposal to fix railroad rates on the basis of cost of service.

John F. O'Ryan, special counsel, was called into conference by the senate veterans committee which is considering a report to be made on its investigation of the veterans' bureau.

Senator Mayfield, Democrat, Texas, entered a sweeping denial of charges made against him in the contest growing out of his election.

The long senate deadlock over the interstate commerce committee was broken by the election as chairman of a Democrat, Senator Smith of South Carolina.

The senate public lands committee decided to send Senator Walsh, Democrat, Montana, to Palm Beach to examine Edward B. McLean in connection with its investigation of naval oil reserve leases.

Attorney General Daugherty in an opinion rendered to Secretary Hoover defined the limits within which trade associations may gather and transmit statistical information.

The senate passed a bill to create a bureau of civil aeronautics in the commerce department.

Senator Copeland, democrat, New York, told the senate Secretary Mellon was trying to sandbag the bonus by appealing to the country's pocketbook.

The senate adopted a resolution designed to make public the position in the market of wheat speculators and commission firms dealing in futures.

Decision was reached by the senate elections committee to bring from Texas the ballots in the contested election of Senator Mayfield, Democrat.

Senator McCormick, Republican, Illinois, denounced the Bok peace plan and Elihu Root, chairman of the committee of award, in a speech in the senate.

Both senate and house agricultural committees took up the question of farm legislation, and Secretary Wallace conferred with western senators and representatives on the subject of grazing lands.

The house used time for general debate on the interior appropriation bill to discuss prohibition.

Senator James E. Watson of Indiana, announced he would not seek the Republican presidential nomination.

Director Hines announced a general reorganization of the administrative machinery of the veterans bureau.

Agriculture committees of both senate and house heard pleas for help for the farmers.

A senate sub-committee headed by Senator Borah was named to conduct hearings on Russian recognition.

The house foreign affirs committee postponed indefinitely action on a resolution to prohibit sale of war material to foreign governments.

Chairman Smith of the senate interstate commerce committee, issued a statement urging co-operation to reduce excessive freight rates.

Administration leaders began looking to the creation of an agency to deal with offers for Muscle Shoals.

Old Nunnery Ruins Given to University

Oxford university has been enriched by the gift of the ruins of Godstow Nunnery, where Rosamond Clifford, the reputed mistress of Henry II, is believed to have been buried. The nunnery was founded by Editha, wife of Robert D'Oiley and consecrated on Christmas Eve, 1138.

It is related that when Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, came to Godstow in 1191 he was shown the magnificent tomb of Fair Rosamond in the center of the choir of the Nunnery Church, and reminded that "for love of her" Henry had done much good to the church.

The bishop ordered that the body should be taken up and buried outside "lest Christian religion should grow in contempt."

TARIFF MAKERS VISIT COOLIDGE

"Get Acquainted" Meeting in White House Airs Internal Quarrel.

For two hours the tariff commission conferred at the White House last week with President Coolidge. The meeting, Chairman Marvin asserted, was for the purpose of "getting acquainted with the President."

Members denied reports that the commission faced another deadlock resulting from internal dissension which has at times marked its life since its powers were expanded under the present tariff act.

Mr. Marvin and several other members insisted that there had been only a frank discussion of all problems with the President but some evidence was given at the White House that the commission found itself unable to function because of disagreement over procedure. White House officials said that apparently there had been no tangible results from the talk between the President and the commissioners.

For some time there has been apparent an effort on the part of some commissioners to have adopted a rule of procedure prohibiting any member sitting on a case in which he is either directly or indirectly interested. According to Mr. Marvin the commission rejected a proposal for such a rule when submitted by its committee on procedure.

Half a dozen important tariff rate changes are involved in cases pending before the commission as well as about 40 of lesser consequence. Although Vice Chairman Culbertson several weeks ago said publicly that several cases were practically ready for submission to the White House, it was officially stated that none had been sent there for action.

A year ago when the commission was unable to agree within itself it carried its troubles to President Harding who laid down a policy for it with respect to employment of the flexible provisions. There were threats of resignations at that time which did not materialize.

Normand, Purviance Contracts Continue

The employment of Edna Purviance and Mabel Normand as motion picture contract players has in no way been affected by their connection with the shooting New Year's night here of Courtland S. Dines, Denver oil man, it was announced by the Charles Chaplin productions and the Mack Sennett productions.

Reports that Edna Purviance's contract was canceled probably grew out of distortion of information that she would not be cast for the next Charles Chaplin production. She is not cast in this picture because the leading role calls for a slim, young girl. Charles Riesner, Chaplin's associate, said.

LEARN AUTO and TRACTOR Business

Make $150-$400 Month

I guarantee to give you my complete course—I have no extras—everything taught in this school you get for the one price. Learn all about autos and tractors—how to build, repair and run them; tire, radiator repairing; battery repair; starting; farm lighting systems; airplane, marine, stationary engines; brazing, welding; garage, repair shop management. All part of my regular course. Send for FREE Catalog.

WHITE STUDENTS ONLY
OHIO STATE PRACTICAL MOTORS SCHOOL
D 16-13 Cincinnati, Ohio

FITS FREE TRIAL

If you have Epilepsy, Fits, Falling Sickness or Convulsions—no matter how bad—write today for my FREE trial treatment. Used successfully 25 years. Give age and explain case. Dr. C. M. SIMPSON, 1822 West 44th Street, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

ECZEMA

Also called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritis, Milk Crust, Water Poison, Weeping Skin, etc.

Can be cured to stay. I mean just what I say C-U-R-E-D and NOT merely patched up to return again. Remember, I make this statement after handling over half a million cases of eczema and devoting 24 years of my life to its treatment. I don't care what you have used or are using now, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured, all I ask is just a chance to prove my claims. Just write me TODAY and I will send you a FREE TRIAL of my mild, soothing, guaranteed treatment that will surely convince you and thousands of others as it has me. Just write me and try it. Address

DR. J. E. CANNADY, Eczema Specialist,
402 S. Park, SEDALIA, MO.

How to Stop Sour Stomach

Chronic With Many People — Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets Bring Quick Comfort — Sweeten and Stop Acid, Sour Risings and Such Dyspeptic Distress.

When the fact is considered that even careful people, those who follow diet rules, get attacks of indigestion, no argument is needed to recommend the best means of relief. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are used by lawyers, doctors, teachers, by business men, high livers, society women, industrial workers, clerks, and the worst abused stomachs in the world, those of a host of travelers.

For thirty years people have learned that they may eat what they like or what is set before them, and no matter what the condition of the stomach, if due to dyspepsia, these wonderful tablets stop gassiness and sour risings, they give the stomach the alkaline effect which overcomes acidity and thus they either avoid distress after eating or else quickly relieve it. Be fortified. Get a 60-cent box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at any drug store and arm yourself against indigestion.

—Advertisement.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

AN entirely new offer to the government for the electric power to be developed at Muscle Shoals, tendered by nine of the principal companies of the Southern states, assures a re-opening of that subject before congress.

Officers and possemen began a pursuit last week in the Everglades of Florida in search of members of the famous Ashley gang. The pursued escaped after a gun fight in which one outlaw was left dead in the bandit camp in payment for the life of one officer. The officers were entering the camp to arrest Joe Ashley on charge of highway robbery.

The British submarine L-24, rammed in the fog by the dreadnaught Resolution, sank in 30 fathoms of water about 11 miles south of Portland Bill. A large crew was on board.

Modern Magellans today can start twice a month on the journey that the early Portuguese navigator found so difficult and perilous, for the Dollar Steamship company has an around-the-world service with fortnightly sailings.

A number of recent arrests made in Warsaw revealed an attempt by communists to release by force two former Polish officers who have been condemned to death as soviet spies for their alleged complicity in the organization that has been charged with responsibility for the bombings in Cracow.

Scientific investigations will be combined with treasure hunting when 60 British scientists set off for the South Pacific late this month. They will make a research into the little known islands of the Pacific and incidentally will have a fling at the treasure which tradition says the pirate Morgan buried on Cocos island more than a century ago.

Governor Donahey of Ohio has officially announced his candidacy for re-election.

George B. Harris, Cleveland lawyer, has announced that he seeks the Republican nomination for governor of Ohio.

Leon Trotzky, Russian commissar for war, is suffering from a head and throat ailment which has compelled him to relinquish entirely his duties.

Japan's match export trade has been hard hit by the development of that industry in China, and the heavy import duty placed on matches by the Indian government.

ON the assumption that strained relations exist between the United States and a hostile power, two great American fleets steamed toward the Panama canal last week, where this week is being staged a picturesque and realistic "battle" intended to test the value of the canal in the American scheme of national defense.

Ramsay MacDonald's address last week, in which he said that if he should be made premier of Great Britain his policy would be one of peace at home and abroad is interpreted as indicating that the Labor party will proceed conservatively and slowly, with no inclination to press the extreme articles of the Labor platform.

State Democratic convention of Ohio will be held in Columbus on May 14, the state central committee has decided. No endorsement of candidates was made at the committee meeting.

Colonel Leonard P. Ayres of Cleveland, has been selected by Henry P. Robinson, American member of the committee named by the reparations commission to inquire into German gold resources abroad, as his technical adviser in the inquiry.

William D. Riter has resigned as assistant attorney general and will retire from office to enter private law practice in Washington.

Frederick William, former crown prince of Germany, has been reported as mingling unrecognized among the foreigners gathered in Tyrol, Italy for the winter sports. He registered at a hotel under the name of Count Von Linden.

The National Defense league of Brazil has undertaken a nation-wide campaign to educate the public against the use of narcotics and intoxicants and to assist the department of health in its fight against social diseases.

Cavalrymen with drawn swords guarded Prince Regent Hirohito of Japan last week when he conducted the annual military review of the imperial army. The precautions were the result of a recent attempt by a Socialist to slay the prince.

Queen Elizabeth of Greece was seriously injured last week in a mysterious automobile accident in Rumania. It is suspected that the motor car was wrecked by persons having designs upon the life of King George and the queen.

THREE companies of the Illinois national guard were placed on duty in Williamson county under orders to be ready for any emergency occasioned by the alleged growing bitterness between the Ku Klux Klan and an anti-klan faction known as the "Knights of the Flaming Circle," following a series of prohibition raids. Responsibility for cleaning up the booze traffic has been placed on the sheriff.

E. W. Blocksidge, English marine engineering authority, says present-day liners are no better equipped for the saving of lives in case of wreck than in the days of the Titanic. He said that liners, however, are becoming more and more like lifeboats themselves, due to improved construction.

Sir Alfred Robbins, president of the board of general purposes of the United Grand Lodge of Masons for England, intends to pay a visit to the United States in the spring. His visit will be in the nature of a Masonic mission.

Opposition to the proposed consolidation of the war and navy departments under the departmental reorganization plan was reiterated last week by Secretary Weeks and Denby, who appeared before the committee.

Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey pay more income tax than all other 44 states in the Union, the District of Columbia and Hawaii.

A conference to discuss methods for wiping out illiteracy was held at the interior department recently under the auspices of the bureau of education, National Education association, general federation of women's clubs and the American Legion.

Pachuca, 66 miles west of Mexico City, the largest silver mining camp in the world, was seized last week by rebel soldiers.

A firm has signed a contract with the British admiralty to raise 68 German warships sunk at Scapa Flow. Most of the ships when raised will be sold to ship brokers while the others will be used for target practice.

Double bars have been raised against the shipment of arms to the Mexican revolutionists. A freight embargo has been placed on all the major railroads of the country by the American Railway association at the request of the state department.

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

TIDINGS FROM KANSAS— Make Fences Attractive.

Scrubby fences spoil the picture of a farm. If they sag and are broken and crooked, we cannot help but get a more or less bad impression of that farm and its owner.

Also the fence that grows a crop of weeds and unmanaged shrubs and brush do not add to the beauty of the farm. We pick from the news of the day a message from Kansas about making fences attractive.

Our readers may or may not agree with its views, but this story is for the purpose of getting you to think about fences and take better care of them.

"The fence row, uncared for, often inoculates the whole farm with weed seed that makes farming a harder task and less profitable.

Here is the Kansas message:

"Here is a fence of roses and Russian mulberries that shuts out intruders from the orchard, gives the birds something to eat instead of cherries, and is as decorative as any planting that could be used instead. The wire fence that forms the support for the roses is heavy woven fencing that will last for many years and by the time it will be gone the roses will have become self-supporting and make a good fence in themselves. The fence was composed of several varieties of roses and the mixed colors blended into a prettier whole than could any one variety alone. As these roses grow very rapidly and the canes spread a rod each way if given time it does not take many to do the work. Where a quick effect is desired they may be planted more thickly. I set a row four feet apart one year and had the fence covered the second summer, but I could have had just as fine effect in a year or two more if I had planted them 12 feet apart or even 20, as I had many canes around 20 feet long which would have made the canes from one bush reach to the next and the crossing canes would soon have hidden the fence. This fence is of the wichuriana type of trailing roses, but the crimson rambler is used almost as effectively and will be stronger and need less supporting, though it will take much more room."

GROW BIGGER EGGS— Encourage the Hen.

Can the hen be induced to become a better business hen? Can we persuade her to shorten her loafing season? Can we get her in the notion of growing bigger eggs and more of them?

Is there anything we can do or say to get her to lay more eggs in the winter time, when prices are better than in the summer? Shall we keep on hoarding the non-laying hens or make retired chicken out of them?

Can you tell a good laying hen from a loafing, lying hen? How to prevent diseases of poultry and the right food to get the best results are questions that every farmer ought to know about.

Twenty million eggs are used every day of the year in the United States alone. Eggs are a big part of our eats. They are served in many styles and used in many dishes, pastry and bacon.

The largest and oldest poultry school in the world is said to be in Kansas City, Missouri. In parts of Canada, where crops had failed two or three years (wheat), the farmers turned to poultry and egg business. They made some sure money, although they were a great distance from egg and poultry markets.

Poultry food in any form is considered just a little higher standard diet than almost any staple food we eat. And this means a better price paid both to the producer and retailer.

We have heard some complaint that there is not as much interest taken in poultry shows as there used to be. There are more hatcheries now than ever before. Some have made money in the business. The game may be over-played. Some will drop out, but those who stay and play the poultry game right will make money.

SENATOR BORAH TALKS— Western Statesmen Disagree.

Senator Borah of Idaho has made a lot of noise in the United States senate and on the stump. He has been called "Wild Bill."

Borah is a crank because he does his own thinking. We need more like him. He helps to average up the standpatter who is self-satisfied and in the rut.

Borah wanted to be a candidate for President. Senator Hiram Johnson of California jumped in ahead of him. Johnson is for the tax reduction and for a soldier bonus.

Borah is for tax reduction and against a bonus. Borah agrees with Coolidge. Borah wants rail rates reduced to help the farmer. So do Coolidge and Johnson.

Borah says that the increase of taxes by the U. S. government, state, county and city, has made the voters desperate. They want the waste of money stopped.

Borah says that there is now a big surplus in the U. S. treasury, but congressmen and senators want to spend it for other things, and still not give the soldier boys a bonus. He is opposed to the old-time pork barrel grab for public dollars to be spent for this, that and the other, so as to make votes to re-elect senators and congressmen again.

COLT CROP NEEDED— Farm Power Comes From City.

More and more country folks become dependent upon the city. Farm power comes from the city shop and factory.

The auto, the truck and tractor are city made and not home grown. The colt crop is growing shorter every year.

If something should happen to oil production, or to tractor and gasoline engine making, the farm would be short of power. This is a far cry, but not an impossibility.

We make these remarks after reading the following which was printed in the Dairy Farmer and written by the editor:

"In all my travels during the past summer and fall, in which I have covered thousands of miles by train and auto in a large number of states, I have been impressed by the scarcity of colts. Apparently there are very few farms that are breeding mares with the idea of having some colts for sale, or even to an extent sufficient to supply their own replacement needs for farm use.

"It is a well-known fact that the number of colts foaled and raised each year since 1917 has decreased steadily and rapidly. For the last several years the number of old horses dying each yead has been greater than the colts born. From 1912 to 1922 the world decrease was 11 per cent, the decrease being greatest in such horse producing countries as Russia, United States, United Kingdom, France, Germany and Japan.

"The history of the horse business has been the same as most other businesses, in that periods of low purchasing power have been followed by periods of high purchasing power. The horse business has been good and poor by cycles. From 1886 to 1896 the purchasing power of the horse went down. From 1896 to 1912 it ran to heibhts almost twice what it had been before, followed by a relapse from 1912 to 1920. Since 1920 there has been a slight strengthening, indicating the beginning of the next upward climb of horse values. How high that climb will be no one can foretell, but it is certain the decreased number of horses on hand will be a stimulating factor.

"Considering these circumstances, it may be well for us to be looking to the future of our horse supply. Even though we do not anticipate raising colts for sale, it will undoubtedly pay to raise a sufficient number to replace our work horses as they pass the age of usefulness. If foresight is used in handling them, a team of good mares can do the work of the farm as well as geldings and produce a couple of good colts each year as well."

GRIM OLD WINTER— Hands Us a Knockout.

"There's many a slip
'Twixt the cup and the lip."

Just as we had made up our mind that old Father Winter was going to be mild and gentle this season, and we had become a little chesty and had put a chip on our shoulder, along comes the old boy and knocks the chip off our shoulder, but hits us on the head and nose with his big zero stick while we still had on our summer clothes.

News reports indicate loss of life and property in all parts of the country. Live stock on the farm suffered greatly. The suddenness of the change. The plunge downward of the mercury was a big surprise and came before we were used to cold storage.

Farmers suffered less than thousands in the big city. There the cold was cruel. In many instances excessive fires were built. Defective flues or other faults caused many fires in homes.

Any kind of weather can be expected in January, February and March north of the Mason-Dixon line. The weather cannot be trusted any more than you can risk tickling the heel of a mule.

This sudden weather jolt came in 24 hours. God often serves notice that He is still on the job and running things His way.

CLEVELAND PUBLIC HALL— Nest of Big Politics.

The city of Cleveland, Ohio, has one of the finest public halls in the world. It will seat 13,000 people, so that all may see and hear any program given on the stage.

In this hall the Republicans will nominate a candidate for President of the United States. Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts says that this hall is the right place to hold the big convention.

The hall is so arranged that automobiles and the largest trucks can be driven into the heart of the room.

The convention room is 300 feet long, 215 feet wide and 80 feet from floor to glass ceiling. The stage, in addition, is 104 feet long and 60 feet deep.

A pipe organ, costing $100,000, is operated by two 30-horsepower motors and one 10-horsepower motor. It has 10,000 pipes.

Great spacious committee rooms are provided. Every convenience for comfort of human beings is at hand. The building and ground on which it stands represents a value of $10,000,000.

The big G. O. P. convention will be held in this hall in June, 1924. The entire convention program will be broadcasted by radio, so that the entire nation can hear what is said and know what is done just as it happens and when. Report has it that one radio manufacturing company has offered the sum of $25,000 for the exclusive privilege of broadcasting the talk and music and noise of the convention.

We are wondering how many farmers will sit as delegates in this convention. Will they be camp followers or will they have a real voice in what takes place in Cleveland?

The game is now. Delegates are being secretly picked in both parties by the bosses. Here and there a farmer may be admitted if he lets it be known that he will play the game the bosses' way. Watch the game.

INDIANA FARMER— Did He Help Cause?

More indictments against Warren T. McCray, the farmer governor of Indiana. In addition to state and county courts the United States grand jury may make investigation into his alleged wrong-doing.

McCray is charged with several crimes, most of them accuse him of getting money wrongfully and dishonestly. He denies these. He seeks to delay his trial. He is afraid to be tried before some judges and wants to pick his own county for his trial.

This is the year for politics. Every so-called big leader will be exposed to attack by his political enemies. McCray says this is the main reason why he is being pursued.

Some of the smart set say that McCray has proven that it is not safe to put a farmer in high office. This is a lie. Ten other crooks will be found every time one farmer goes wrong in office.

McCray got outside of the farming business, took too much risk, and may have wanted to get rich quickly. He has fallen from the topmost round of the ladder. There is no excuse for him if he is guilty.

SPEED TRAPS— New Laws May Change Them.

Automobile clubs will make an effort to get some relief from the practice of petty officers making money by operating "speed traps."

We favor strict enforcement of careful driving. We want the fool and drunken driver jailed and fined. A double dose is necessary to cure him. The toll of life is too great to let these dunces go the limit.

Some cases of speed trap are outrageous. Mere money mills. Many petty officers have been forced to disgorge.

SORROW AND SHAME— Too Bad for Mother.

It was the last day before a boy of 26 was to go to the electric chair to pay the penalty for committing murder.

Yes, he got drunk. While intoxicated he killed a man. The jury said guilty without mercy. The governor refused to pardon or change the sentence to life imprisonment.

When it was one minute after midnight he was strapped in the chair. Four minutes past 12 he was dead.

On the day before the old mother came to the prison and remained in the death cell all day with the boy she had nursed and raised. Only God will know the heartaches of that mother that day. To the last she hoped that the governor would save her boy. She said goodbye to her boy. She remained near the prison until the warden handed to her the dead body, which she took back to the old home town and graveyard.

The boy had been wild. He had committed crime before. He grew up in a farm community that did not offer any amusement or social chance to young folks. He grew restless. He left home. Bad company and bad habits dragged him to a felon's cell.

Our heart aches for the old mother. We believe that in such cases God should be kind enough to let the mother die before such a sorrow and shame comes upon her. It is almost too much for woman to bear such burdens.

How many communities neglect to look after social conditions and safeguards against just such cases as this? Is not the Grange, the Sunday school, the Christian Endeavor, the Boy Scouts and other similar movements worth much more than they cost just to keep lads going in the right way until they are old enough to have more will power?

In this connection the girls must be thought of also. Do we do what we ought to make our community a safe place in which to grow and rear boys and girls? Have you done your duty in this matter? Think it over.

FARM INSTITUTE— Do You Attend and Help?

Insitutes are being held in many states at this season of the year. These meetings cost money. Do farmers get good from them as much as they should get?

We have had charge of many such meetings. We have attended many and had a place on the program. Too often the farmer waits until the second day or the last day in the afternoon to attend.

The first session is worth as much as the last. The first costs as much money as any other session. Why do farmers tax themselves to pay for these meetings and then only try to get one-fourth the good from them that they should get?

Mr. Farmer is a queer machine. His wife is often wiser about some matters than he is. She is often the better business manager of the two.

When you think of it a minute there is no reason why the first day and the first session of an institute should not be as valuable in suggestions and helpful hints as any other session.

We have been looking over the annual report of a state farm institute director. In some towns the average attendance is as high as 1,000 for five meetings. Many institutes had an average attendance of 500 or more. Too many averaged below 200.

Better be there the first morning session and have as many talks on the side with the instructors as you can get. Ask questions and get all the information you can. You need it. You do not know it all.

Take good care of your outside instructors. Ask them questions. Help to create discussion and develop community subjects of interest to all.

Farm institutes cost money. Are they worth it? If not, you are to blame. You and others who do not take what is offered to you.

PANHANDLE POLITICS— Women in West Virginia.

West Virginia has train loads of politics slated for 1924. Both the old parties are on tiptoe.

There are three angles to the game in the Panhandle state this year. The governorship, the senatorship, and third, getting on the right side of the presidential fight.

This trinity stunt is on in other states also. Big game in the woods this year. Some will stub their toes in both parties.

The ladies are like Caesar, ambitious. One or two candidates for United States senator may be women. They demand recognition. They have votes. The boss is afraid of petticoats in elections.

The bosses stick together better than the rank and file. If some independent man or woman dares to be a candidate the bosses do not put up a bunch of candidates. They agree upon one. Then they go out and create discord in the camp of the other candidate. The dear people swallow the bait and vote for the boss candidate. Then taxes go higher and less religion and more profanity from the suckers.

What is true in West Virginia is true in many other states. Why not watch the game? It is easy to see through. The dear folks are always the goat. They are used to it. They have had a lot of practice being suckers. On with the dance.

KINGS ARE PASSING ON— Hard to Get Life Insured.

Kings have a hard time to get life insurance these days. In fact it is a hard job to hold. Folks are so particular these days.

Another king has taken a tumble. King George of Greece has been fired by his own folks. They want a new deal. Kings seem to have become more or less a nuisance.

Tidings have gone over the world that the U. S. A. is a mighty good place to live. The world knows that we have no king, but that everybody may become a governor or a president.

This belief has made trouble for a lot of kings. There are only a few left. These are content to draw salary and be let alone. They are willing to let someone else drive the wagon.

Queer. As soon as folks found out that they were as smart as kings they had no use for them. The lovely toy, so fiercely sought, hath lost its charm by being caught.

The king of England is a very docile fellow. He does not butt in on government. He reigns, but he does not rule. He signs every bill that parliament passes. He has a good job and wants to keep it by being good.

Since our forefathers wrote the Declaration of Independence and signed it in Philadelphia in 1776, July 4, what a mighty change has come to Europe. Then the kings and czars and emperors were mighty and supreme. Now they are read or objects of charity or pity.

George Washington and his associates builded better than they knew. Since their time the sport of free government has been growing throughout the world. We must be sure that we keep the home fires burning and not let any poisoned arrows pierce the breast of the Goddess of Liberty at home.

DAIRY COWS AND PROFIT— Three Ways to Get It.

The dairy cow is a soil builder. Her milk products pay a profit. If she is a pure-bred, her offspring will sell at a profit price. She pays a profit three ways—milk, calves and fertilizer for the soil.

Fruit trees and dairy cows make a good team. The manure from the dairy barn is the best medicine for the fruit orchard. Take care of the trees between milking time.

If you have to milk, why not milk good cows instead of poor ones? Frist class dairy and orchard or nursery will pay the man who knows how to run his job and take care of trees and cows. Try it out. Alfalfa.

Long after oil wells are dry and coal mines run out, alfalfa will grow and milk will flow and fruit will grow blessings for human kind.

IS IT GROWING LESS— Life and Death Rate?

In five states, in 1922, only one person in 100 died. These states were Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska and Wyoming.

In Idaho and Montana the death rate was nine in 1,000. Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and California had the highest death rate—14 in 1,000 in white population.

The death rate among colored folks is higher than the white. The highest black death rate was in Kentucky, 18 in 1,000. Tennessee and Virginia were next with 16.

The city of Akron, Ohio, averaged only 15 persons in 2,000 population. This was the lowest death rate of any city in the country. The highest city in death rate was Memphis, Tenn. The rate was nearly 18 to the 1,000. In these places health conditions are not supervised as they are in the low rate states and cities. How are the sanitary conditions around your home? It is wiser to remove the menace of disease and sickness than not to do it and then spend money for doctor bills.

WHICH IS BEST PLACE— For the Living Room?

One lady says if she ever helps to plan and build another home she will insist on the general living room being located on the east or southeast corner of the house, so as to escape the force of winter winds that usually blow from the west or north.

Some of our readers live in lands where cold weather does not bother, and where coolness is invited. But many of us do live where the wild winds and below zero weather do punish us and the cold creeps in at every crack and hole. This takes more coal. Build to fit your weather.

JAILS ARE FULL— Shall We Let 'Em Out?

In one state there is a debate as to whether jail prisoners shall be let out for the reason that they have no money to pay fines and their families are in need of food and clothes.

In most cases these jailbirds were convicted of bootlegging had whisky. They were fined so much. They can't pay. Then they go to jail and the county pays the cost of board and keep. The wife and children beg the judge to let husband and father out.

Many a crook gets into trouble and then drags his family into court to plead for mercy for him. There ought to be a workhouse where these fellows could be put to work and earn money, the most of which should be paid to the family. The criminal should be punished. His family should be made to suffer just as little as possible.

Often some quack lawyer tells the prisoner to wait and not pay and have his wife and children ask to get him out. This practice does the cause of justice no good.

HIT BILLBOARDS— Unsightly Along Roads.

A movement is started in some places to do away with billboards along the roads. The argument for same is that these advertising signs are unsightly and some are almost vulgar.

We have also heard that billboards cut in on newspaper advertising. Others say that billboards have sold more cigarets to children than any other form of advertising ever did.

We do not know that newspapers would insist on taking down all the billboards or not. If these sign boards were down there would have to be more advertising done in newspapers and magazines.

Often fairly good rental is paid to land or lot owners for space on which to erect these boards. The farmer usually gets much less than the owner of a small lot. The farmer, as a rule, is an easy mark. He could get twice the price if he would sell space as high as many merchants sell goods and merchandise.

BIRTH RATE— More Males Than Females.

The American born mother averages three children. The foreign born mother averages four children in America.

There are on the average 1,059 male children born for every 1,000 female infants. Baby boys are more likely to die than baby girls. The average is 1,314 male deaths to each 1,000 female deaths.

This ratio fails to furnish enough husbands for all the girls. This may be the reason why some men want several divorces. It helps more women to get husbands, even though he is a secondhand.

The Polish, Italian and German mothers average highest in births. These foreign bloods keep up the average birth rate. The English and American born mothers are decreasing in birth rate.

How long will it take the old stock to be outnumbered by the new or the foreign born? Can mothers keep America American in true sense?

In Hour of Extremity, the Man Appears

The International Sunday School Lesson for Jan. 20 Is, "Moses Called to Deliver Israel"— Exodus 1:1—12:36.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

A FEW dried leaves in the back of my much-traveled Bible call to mind more about this lesson than any of the commentaries. For they are souvenirs of Sinai, leaves plucked by a friendly Greek monk from the traditional burning bush that still grows in the back of the Chapel of the Burning Bush, on Mt. Sinai—which was an old and revered building when the Emperor Justinian built the present wall around it, more than 1,500 years ago. A pilgrim of one of the old churches would prize these leaves as relics; to me there are mere mementoes of an unforgetable experience, during the weeks that I spent on and about Mt. Sinai, the changeless rocks that Moses knew, and the place where he met Jehovah face to face.

More about Sinai in a leter lesson; at the moment, our thought is of the great Israelite who had fled to these fastnesses from the wrath of Egypt. Here, in solitude and grandeur unspeakable, he had heard his call. Not in the court of Pharaoh, and not amid the teeming, toiling mass of Hebrew slaves, had the great summons came to Moses, but in the stern loveliness of these majestic mountains. Apartness from people seems really necessary to the highest service of them. All of God's called men, even Jesus Himself, had to undergo the desert preparation. Nobody is qualified to speak the highest messages to man who has not listened in loneliness to the voices of the spirit.

Possibly one reason why more of us do not hear God speaking is that we have not given Him a chance. The case is like that of the radio, which nightly sends forth great words; but most listeners-in are too engrossed in hearing jazz to heed the messages of wisdom. We have acquired the machinery mind; we are so busy rushing about in automobiles that we "haven't time" to sit silent and alone, in expectant contemplation. Our frazzled nerves need more solitude. As sky-scraper civilization increases, the desert becomes a greater necessity than ever. As saintly old George Herbert wrote, long ago:—

"By all means use some times to be alone.
Salute thyself: see what thy soul doth wear;
Dare to look within thy chest, for it is thine own;
And tumble up and down what thou findest there."

A Lesson About Leaders.

To think of Moses is to think of leadership and no theme is nowadays engrossing men's minds more. In a day of dire need, civilization is to an unprecedented degree, lacking leaders. Politicians and officeholders there are in plenty, but the world is weary of them.

In the realm of religion there is an equal lack of leadership. Where is there an outstanding Christian leader in North America today? Nothing is more ominous upon the horizon of church life than the absence of large-size personalities. The national officials whom we employ—and what thousands of them there are, as a charge upon the churches!—seem to lock, in an alarming degree, the confidence of Christians. Did God's spiritual Israel ever more manifestly need a Moses?

Just as Moses got his call while tending sheep in a remote mountain fastness, so it may be today that the summons to service that may mean deliverance for the people is to come to some unknown man or woman, who is never heard from in public places, but who, with soul bowed down by the world's plight, is pondering over the facts and getting the large, true vision.

Without commenting upon the point's significance, let us remind ourselves that Moses was a shepherd, Jesus was a carpenter, and Mohammed was a camel-driver. So we need not be too disheartened because the conspicuous personalities of our time are proving inadequate. God is still keeping school in the forgotten byways of life. If there is to be a Moses, God will call him.

A Man Who Got Mad.

Because he got murdering mad over a social injustice, and slew with his own hand the Egyptian oppressor of a Hebrew slave, Moses had to flee to the desert. Had this favored child of a palace, this darling of a princess, this inheritor of all the learning of the Egyptians, been a self-engrossed dillentante, turning his back upon man's injustice to man as no concern of his, Moses would have died as he at first lived, a child of fortune in the ruling class by the Nile. Perhaps an American archaeologist would have dug up his mummy by this time. But because the passion for justice flamed hot in his heart; and because he knew himself one with every suffering son of his race, he dared to strike a hero's blow for right, even though it made him an exile to the desert, where his mind was cleared of the misasmas of palace life. Dr. Charles M. Sheldon once wrote these pertinent lines:—

"God has His use to make of angry men,
Like him who, in the cruel Pharaoh's land,
Slew the Egyptian, in a rage, and then
Buried his body in the desert sand.

"Seeing his brothers scourged, enslaved and bound,
Beaten and broken for a tyrant's fame,
Rearing vast pyramids, in ceaseless round
Of endless toil, his anger flamed white flame.

"God give us angry men in every age,
Men with indignant souls at sight of wrong,
Men whose whole being glows with righteous rage,
Men who are strong for those who need the strong.

"And pity those soft youth this nation rear,
Who never strike a blow for human need!
Those puny souls that live behind their fears,
And grow more puny, fed on lust and greed."

The Things God Hears.

We have no hint that the recording angel ever looks into "Who's Who" for information. There is no intimation in the Bible that God is an especially attentive listener to the conversation of the rich and the highly-placed—much of it would not be fit for Him to hear! But we are told, explicitly and repeatedly, that the Lord hears the cry of the oppressed, of the poor, of the widow and of the fatherless. A preacher could build a powerful sermon upon the theme "The Things God Hears."

In this lesson we are told that Jehovah said, "The cry of the children of Israel is come unto me;" "God heard their groaning." The plaint of the poor and down-trodden moved the Almighty to action. It was the reason He gave to Moses for calling the latter, whom He knew to be a man of like passions with Himself, in devotion to justice and mercy.

This is a big enough truth to center the lesson thought upon. Even God Himself cannot use for the day's dire need anybody who is not already in sympathy with Him, and animated by the same purposes as Himself. Because Moses cared profoundly for the welfare of his people he possessed the first and most necessary qualification for service. He became God's man because he already had God's mind. True he demurred and protested his unfitness, to a point exceeding the bounds of modesty, and even to the extent of reflecting upon God's wisdom; but he nevertheless was equipped with this one great essential: he loved his brethren, he hated oppression, he believed in God and he was willing to go the limit in service. There you have marks that every great leader must show.

ASTHMA

REMEDY sent any sufferer. If it cures send $1.00. If not, don't. Give express office. Write to-day. W. K. Sterline, 631 Ohio Ave., Sidney, O.

Stylish TOPCOAT 7-DAY SALE

Guaranteed Waterproof

FIRST quality BRADLEY whipcord Gabardine cloth TOPCOAT. Absolutely new and perfect. Goodyear Guarantee Label. Big storm collar. Military shoulders. Worn with or without belt. Red rubber lined—absolutely waterproof!

SEND NO MONEY

You have often paid $10 or more for a coat like this. Pay SALE PRICE $3.87 AND POSTAGE when your coat arrives.

Written money-back guarantee sent with your coat. (Sizes 34 to 50 inch chest.) State size, name and address—write today. A postcard will do. ORDER TO-DAY.

Bradley, Dept. D63 Newton, Mass.

On Credit!

$1 DOWN!

STUDEBAKER 21 Jewels

The Insured Watch

Pay in easy monthly payments and get a Studebaker, the lifetime watch, direct from the factory at lowest factory prices. 21 Jewels, 8 adjustments including heat, cold, isochronism and 6 positions. Write for Style Book showing 54 newest, thin-model designs. Sent FREE.

Chain FREE Special Offer. Write while offer lasts. A Post Card will bring details and book free! Write and $1 down offer.

Studebaker Watch Co., Dept. 191 South Bend, Ind.

World's Best Roofing at Factory Prices

"Reo" Cluster Metal Shingles, V-Crimp, Corrugated, Standing Seam, Painted or Galvanized Roofings, Sidings, Wallboard, Paints, etc., direct to you at Rock-Bottom Factory Prices. Save money—get better quality and lasting satisfaction.

Edwards "Reo" Metal Shingles

have great durability—many customers report 15 and 20 years' service. Guaranteed fire and lightning proof.

Free Roofing Book

Get our wonderfully low prices and free samples. We sell direct to you and save you all in-between dealer's profits. Ask for Book No. 175

LOW PRICED GARAGES

Lowest prices on Ready-Made Fire-Proof Steel Garages. Set up any place. Send postal for Garage Book, showing styles.

THE EDWARDS MFG. CO. 125-175 Pike St. Cincinnati, O.

FREE Samples & Roofing Book

INDUSTRIAL DATA COLLECTION O. K.

Attorney General Forbids Circulation of Facts Under Club Plan.

Trade associations may legally collect and turn over to the commerce department statistics concerning production and distribution as well as prices of the commodities with which their industries deal, Attorney General Daugherty informed Secretary Hoover. They may not, however, circulate such data among their own memberships.

The department of justice, Mr. Daugherty said, would consider such private circulation contrary to the anti-trust act.

In a letter requesting the opinion, the commerce secretary suggested that the "collection and distribution of unidentified information and statistics as to production, stocks on hand and prices on closed transactions, provided it is made available on fair terms" to the public as well as those within the association, might not be a violation of law.

The attorney general, however, failed to agree, although Mr. Hoover expressed fear that trade associations which now collect such statistics and turn them over to the government might cease to co-operate if refused the right to circulate their own figures.

SHIP'S DISTRESS SIGNAL IGNORED

Battleship, Floundering in Storm, Denied Help, Captain Says.

Capt. S. Sherman, in charge of the old battleship Louisiana which docked at Annapolis after an eventful journey from Philadelphia, declared that he would file a complaint with the federal board of steamboat inspectors that ship masters are violating maritime law in refusing to heed distress signals at sea.

Captain Sherman declared that while the Louisiana was helpless for 36 hours from Saturday afternoon to Monday morning, after being abandoned by her tugs, four vessels passed within sight of her but paid no attention to her distress signals. Captain Sherman could not learn the identity of the ships, and for that reason can make no direct charges, he said. The ships were freighters.

A fifth vessel, said to have been the Pratt, gave heed to the Louisiana's signals, Captain Sherman said, and made a report of her position, which brought assistance.

Captain Sherman, two other white men and three Negroes, who formed the Louisiana's skeleton crew, were none the worse for their experience. Extreme fright on the part of the Negroes was the only discomfiture suffered while the battleship was tossing helplessly in the stormy sea, the captain said.

The Negroes in the crew, unfamiliar with the sea, admitted they were frightened when cast adrift. They confined themselves in the chart room, as far from the water as they could get without climbing the masts. Sunday night, when the storm was at its worst, they prayed until they fell asleep.

Work of scrapping the battleship, under terms of the disarmament treaty, will be started at once, it was said by officials of the Boston Iron and Metal Co., which will dismantle the ship.

Streets Go Unswept in Berlin Nowadays

Time was when the streets of Berlin were kept spotlessly clean; that was before the war when the municipality maintained a street cleaning force of 2,400 men. Now this group of street cleaners numbers under 300, and the result is visible on all sides. Litter and rubbish abound.

During the war, when most of the able-bodied men were at the front, civic pride continued among the citizens and several of the principal streets were kept clean by volunteers, many of them women. But under present circumstances, with the mark jumping about and housewives compelled to stand in line every day for hours for the mere necessities of the table, civic pride has disappeared. There have been no volunteers for street cleaning for many months, even though thousands of men loaf about Berlin.

Only one woman in 100 in India can read; only one woman in 1,000 Chinese women knew their letters.

DON'T SUFFER LONGER FROM RUPTURE

The Brooks Appliance, most wonderful discovery ever made for rupture sufferers. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No plasters. No lies. Durable, cheap. Many imitations. None equal. SENT ON TRIAL. CATALOGUE FREE. THE BROOKS CO. 326 State St., Marshall, Mich.

Fanatics Slay Seven Filipino Policemen

Five Filipino constabulary men and two policemen were killed and two school teachers abducted by an armed band of 2,000 "Colorums" on the islands of Ducas and Surigao, north of Mindanao. The "Colorums" are a fanatical Christian religious sect, given to weird and often immoral rites, and are usually found in remote regions of the Archipelago where they have gained considerable following among the most ignorant Filipinos. Branches are located in the San Cristobal mountains of Luzon and in the mountains of Negros province.

In England one firm of women electricians makes a specialty of lighting country homes.

Fight That "Old, Worn-out" Feeling

When acids that destroy health are formed in your body, SUFFER you must until such poisonous acids are driven out.

Thousands of men and women are wondering why they have so many pains and aches; why they feel so miserable; why they wake up feeling so dead tired and why "nothing makes them well."

Getting well is often a matter of getting the right medicine.

Making folks well is the work The Williams Treatment has been doing for 31 years. Every year the army of William Treatment users has grown greater and greater. Today it covers the United States.

"I sleep like a baby." "All stiffness has left me." "No Rheumatic pains." "Feel better than I have in four years." "Feel ten years younger." "Haven't felt as well in six year." "Feel like a new woman." "60 years old, feel 40." "Getting a fine sleep every night." "73 tomorrow and feel fine."

Let us send you the names and addresses of two hundred or three hundred men and women for you to write or talk to. When you learn how some of these men and women suffered before they used The Williams Treatment and how well and happy, how fine and young they feel now, you will agree that "getting well," feeling younger—stronger—free from pains, aches and stiffness is more easy than you thought. Start now to get rid of your aches and pains, your "sour," gassy stomach or sleep-broken nights. Start the day feeling fine.

Will you take the word of The Williams Treatment at [illegible] years?

Will you let [illegible] how much good it will do?

If you have [illegible] for a free bottle of The Williams Treatment, PRINT your name and HOME address on a slip of paper and send it WITH THIS NOTICE and ten cents to pay postage and packing to The Dr. D. A. Williams Co., Dist. Dept. 12, P. O. Block, East Hampton, Conn. By return parcel post we will send you our regular 85 cent bottle (32 doses) all charges prepaid. Nothing sent C. O. D. Only one 85 cent bottle free to same family or address. No attention paid second requests. Established 1897. This notice must be sent.

—Advertisement.

How Federal Land Banks Help Farmers Get Ahead

THROUGH membership in a mighty cooperative loan system, nearly 300,000 farmers are paying off their mortgages. Through the twelve Federal Land Banks these farmers are securing better terms and lower interest rates. Besides, every borrower shares in the profits earned. Already, more than $7,000,000 has been paid as dividends.

Money for these mortgage loans is gotten through the sale of Federal Land Bank Bonds. Money invested in these Bonds helps to build up the farming business by providing needed capital.

Federal Land Bank Bonds have all the safety of good farm mortgages, plus additional guarantees.

Federal Land Bank Bonds are free from all taxes, except inheritance taxes. Interest received from them is free from income taxes.

You can turn Federal Land Bank Bonds into cash on short notice or use them as security for a bank loan.

Federal Land Bank Bonds yield a regular income, payable twice a year. Price and interest rate on request.

Federal Land Bank Bonds may be had in denominations to fit your bank account: $40, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. Your choice of coupon or registered form, delivered by registered mail. Correspondence confidential. Remember, the words "The Federal Land Bank" appear at the top of every bond issued by a Federal Land Bank.

Should you desire a Federal Farm Loan, apply to the Secretary-Treasurer of the nearest National Farm Loan Association. Your County Agent can give his name and address.

Write today for free pamphlet, "Getting Together To Get Ahead." Address the nearest Federal Land Bank or the Fiscal Agent at Washington, D. C. Support your only national cooperative lending and investing system, by putting your surplus funds into Federal Land Bank Bonds.

Federal Land Banks are located at

Springfield, Mass. — St. Louis, Mo. — Louisville, Ky. — Columbia, S. C.
New Orleans, La. — Berkeley, Cal. — St. Paul, Minn. — Houston, Texas
Wichita, Kansas — Omaha, Nebr. — Baltimore, Md. — Spokane, Wash.

Fiscal Agent

FEDERAL LAND BANKS

Washington, D. C.

SAVE MONEY

The Toledo Weekly Blade
Hearth & Home
Farm & Fireside
Gentlewoman,
The Household

ALL ONLY $1.00 EACH 1 YEAR

THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE
Toledo, Ohio

Enclosed find $.....for which send me the combination marked with an X.

Name .....

R. F. D.....Postoffice .....

TOLEDO BLADE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One year, postage prepaid.....75c

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Toledo, Ohio, under the act of 1918.

Read the Advertising

We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1924

If we do as we would be done by we won't do anybody.

Maybe the author of Mr. Bok's peace plan was one of Mr. Ford's peace ship passengers.

We don't suppose the wives of the cave men dared ever to meet and pass a rsolution.

Dinosaur eggs for sale. Laid ten million years ago. Absolutely fresh, the grocer would say.

Lima Beane says the constitutional right to do wrong is worrying a good many men.

It often happens that the man who has made a name for himself hands it down to a poor cigar.

We are not living unless we are helping to make the lives of others worth living.

Even in King Tut's day the people understood that when a man is dead he is going to remain dead a long time.

Perhaps the bootleg consumer feels that he is a martyr to the cause of personal liberty.

When a man is good-natured at 95 he doesn't have to make any other explanation of longevity.

A correspondent says American women in Paris outstrip those of any other nationality. It's scandalous. They ought to send home for their trunks.

No biologist ever thinks of looking in the mirror for the missing link.

It is probable the way of the transgressor will be just as hard in 1924 as it was in 1923.

"California's mountains are beginning to move." The faith of the real estate men may be doing it.

Russia is exiling undesirable citizens. If she sends Big Bill Haywood back here we never will recognize her.

Here's health to the undertaker, he cried, then he swallowed his bootleg and died.

A good job and health to do it is about the best thing that can be wished on anybody.

Perhaps the reason some apes are still apes is that they preferred to stick with the minority.

Man is getting old when he begins to think possibly there may be something in the gland theory.

'Tis true, money isn't everything. But poverty isn't anything.

A lower cost of living wave sweeping over this well-known country would be more popular than the banana song.

Living is a big job provided it is done right.

It isn't probable the devil bothers much about a religious quarrel between churchmen. He knows the result will be in his favor.

We are advised to keen an open mind and then are charged with inconsistency if we change our opinion.

There is some virtue in the Russian government. Political grafters are being executed.

President Coolidge could get as much space in the papers as Senator Hi Johnson were he to jam the wind full of words and shake his fists at imaginary menaces.

Heads average so hard it takes a religion of the heart to soften them.

Some are praying for world betterment and others are inventing new poison gases.

A zero wave likes to run along after a pair of thin silk hose and lark, if it doesn't actually bite.

Keeping the organization intact is going to be one of the big 1924 tasks for the old Democratic party.

In reality the income tax law should consider the family automobile as a dependent.

Uncle Sam isn't the Lord, by a long shot, but he may follow the Lord's example and help Europe when Europe tries to help herself.

The fellow who knows it all wouldn't pass a mental test.

Final figures show that Uncle Sam's railroad experience, covering a brief period, cost $1,696,000,000. The amount is too heavy for a tail for Mr. McAdoo's political kite.

Methodists are standing up for congressmen as able, intelligent, honorable and industrious citizens and public servants. The world is moving forward toward lovelier days.

As a ripper-up of things, Hiram Johnson doubtless could not think of compromising anywhere between stem and stern.

Into every life some goose pimples must come.

Henry Ford is talking of building a model town. If he does you can bet it will hold more people than some of the bigger models.

If a girl is pretty her galoshes look sensible.

In spite of all the beautiful dreams physical force is necessary to the maintenance of peace. The nation that has it may not need it, but if it has it not, it will need it.

Homicides are rare in London. There are no sob squads over there to thwart justice and encourage murder.

A communistic government is good enough for Russia if that is the kind of government the majority of Russians want.

Johnson on Coolidge

Senator Hiram Johnson keeps his guns leveled upon the administration. Though of the administration's party, agreeing with it in fundamental principles and demanding and accepting his share of the patronage given out by the White House he yet chooses to make the President his favorite enemy. The politics of the occasion possibly requires him to adopt this strategy. But it has its dangers. It divides those forces that must be united if Mr. Johnson is to have any chance at all to win through.

The senator is in favor of the reduction of taxes. That policy, happily, is one which all candidates must speak for lustily if they are to be honored with attention. The Californian admits the soundness of Mr. Mellon's claim that cutting down the surtaxes will bring money back into business that now is locked up in tax-exempt securities, but he would not reduce these taxes as low as the secretary of the treasury recommends. His argument is that the small income-tax payer is not getting a fair break in the Mellon plan. Study might prove him to be right. But the low incomes would save, by the secretary's scheme, as much as 41.61 per cent, while the biggest saving to large incomes would be 13.63 per cent. One class of surtax payers would save less than 9 per cent.

It is hard to follow Mr. Johnson's contention that the administration has cheated taxpayers out of $350,000,000 through over-taxation. It has been within the power of congress, of Mr. Johnson himself, to oppose excessive taxes. The senator follows, and does not lead, the administration in advocating reductions.

Mr. Johnson is highly indignant over the intention of the administration to lease army supplies for the use of the Mexican federal troops. This is not without its humor. Mr. Johnson presents his merits to the country as a progressive, a violent opponent of anything reactionary. By interfering with support for Obregon he backs up the elements in Mexico that are attempting to restore the old regime of oppression, peonage, the exploitation of the poor.

It is doubtless, the popular thing to attempt through politics to force down the railroad rates, and Mr. Johnson is engaged in enhancing his popularity in whatever way he can. This newspaper believes that the railroad question should be kept out of politics as much as possible. It believes the Interstate Commerce commission is more competent to pass on the justice of rates than is a senator who has to devote his working hours to preparing campaign speeches. In any case, Mr. Coolidge is neither a defender nor an apologist for excessive rates.

One point made by Mr. Johnson is likely to be an embarrassing matter for Mr. Coolidge throughout his campaign. This is the restoration of the southern delegations to the Republican convention after their reduction had been determined and advertised as a reform. It is a somewhat curious fact, though, that Mr. Johnson has chosen for his campaign manager the citizen who is accused of making the most unwarranted use of southern delegates ever attempted by anyone.

There are many likable things about Mr. Johnson. His services to his state have been notable. In the past he has cried out against wrongs and injustices. He risked all his political fortunes to join with Theodore Roosevelt in the chivalric crusade of 1912. His attitude on foreign affairs, though held to be wrong-headed by thousands of voters, had the quality of stubborn loyalty to beliefs which distinguished the greater statesmen of American history. Unfortunately, Mr. Johnson gives now the appearance of a man who is not so much intent upon pursuing evil and bettering the lot of his fellow citizens as he is of making headway against purely political and partisan rivalries. His campaign breathes more of destruction and of confusion than of advancing noble causes.

Incomes Earned and Unearned

The federal tax at present on a net income of $4,000 is $28. The Mellon plan would cut this tax to $21 and if the income is derived from wages, salaries or fees the tax would be reduced to $15.75.

A net income of $6,000 requires the payment now of $128 in taxes. The Mellon reductions would bring this sum down to $96 and, in case the income is "earned," it would be cut to $72.

This illustrates the effect upon income taxes of the proposals of the secretary of the treasury. The chief beneficiaries would be the people of comparatively small incomes. They constitute 90 per cent of those reporting their incomes to the government. They are the bulwark and mainstay of federal revenue. As incomes increase, they are derived more and more from interest and dividends upon investments, rents, trust funds and inheritances. Such incomes would not receive the 25 per cent credit.

Gladstone spoke of incomes that did not have to be worked for as "lazy incomes." It ought to be differentiated from salaries, wages and fees—products of labor, service, experience, expertness, training and education. It ought to pay a higher tax than the income directly earned.

The total savings to taxpayers promised by the Mellon plan is estimated to be $222,900,000. Of this, $92,750,000 would be saved to people having incomes of $6,000 or less. No other income classification would save nearly as much.

It appears to be certain that whatever congress does in the way of reducing taxes it will lower the rate upon earned incomes. The scheme is popular. Republicans and Democrats alike are endeavoring to acquire political merit as advocates of it. Conservatives and radicals both are awaiting impatiently the opportunity to speak in its favor. Politics for once is in agreement. It finds it necessary to be.

How Many Cars?

Edsel Ford says that "the phantom of saturation has disappeared from the automobile horizon."

Anyone will know what young Mr. Ford means even if his language is somewhat poetical and implies strange possibilities. The automobile industry used to devote a good many anxious hours to trying to estimate the capacity of the American public to buy machines. The limit of that capacity they call the saturation point. It was in the few thousands to begin with. It became many thousands, then millions. Finally the estimators gave up the job. They never were right when they said the saturation point would be such and so. Knowing when one is wrong, and bound to be wrong, is among the best things which a liberal education provides. And education in the automobile trade has certainly been liberal, and sometimes costly. Many manufacturers and dealers will say so with stress upon every syllable.

What the public will have to get used to, as the manufacturers have already, is that machines are going to keep on multiplying, roads and streets are going to bear more traffic, new ways to make the automobile useful are going to increase. The country has adapted its business to the motor car as well as it has its recreation. Around the plant of a steel mill, near where a big railroad construction work is going on, along the curbs of a street a big wholesale house is located upon, are rows of automobiles which stand throughout the laboring hours. They are the vehicles by which the working force has arrived. They grow in number month by month. The only way you can figure the saturation point of these cars is by taking the number of workingmen, and these men grow in numbers themselves as their employers have more tasks to be performed, more orders to fill. So it goes all over the United States. No one dares to say what business a concern will do five years from now. So no one can say how many workmen the concern will then employ and how many machines these workmen will buy.

It is hard for many persons to think of the motor car as a necessity. They keep harking back to the beginning of the automobile. These people would acquire another point of view if they rose early enough to see cars pouring toward the factories the cars streaming in from the rural districts to the markets, the cars that contend for space where the only recreation taken is perhaps a chew of tobacco.

To the Pole by Airship

The daring voyages of the Portuguese along the shores of Africa were made with vessels that would hardly pass the inspection of modern maritime officers. John and Sabastian Cabot cruised in fog and rain and snow off the coast of Labrador in craft less serviceable than those used by the fishermen of the region today. A little trimming here and there and the ships of Columbus, of Magellan and Drake, might be adapted for carnival floats if they existed now.

The notable explorers did not wait upon the slow advancement of shipbuilding to undertake the defiance of wave and wind. Indeed, it would seem as if the pitiful equipment provided a zest to adventure. It added to risks that served as spurs to boldness.

Something of the spirit of the old voyagers is indicated in the words of those naval officers who want to take the airship Shenandoah to the North Pole. They are not worried by the disaster to the Dixmude. They are not bothered by the fact that it is cranky, hard to handle, troublesome in the making of landings, likely to buckle in the middle or to blow up with a tremendous bang when hydrogen is used as the buoyant power. They desire to go because they will be the first to attempt the voyage in this way. Posterity will not obtain the credit of passing over the Pole in a dirigible balloon if these officers can help it.

A thousand things may be said against the proposed flight. Possibly if it is made and fails congress will "break" those department heads who give their approval to the venture. Disaster might do great damage to the administration. Yet the spirit of adventure in young men, particularly in the military services, is something to construe and encourage. There are times when "safety first" is a wet blanket to virtues the human race has profited by.

That sterling Democrat, Colonel George Bailey of the Houston Post, speaking for the Harding Memorial, says: "The Golden-Hearted President left an example of tolerance, charity, patriotism and brotherly love that ought to be preserved." Amen!

Liquor has been a thorn in America's flesh so long the wound cannot reasonably be expected to heal in a few years after it is pulled out.

If denied free speech there are men who rarely have anything to say now who would want to talk an arm off the Statue of Liberty.

France is acting as if she has had a change of heart, but it is probably a change of vision.

EAST MEETS WEST HERE

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Budapest City of Occident And Orient

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER

Carpenter's World Travels, Copyright, 1924

"Oh East is East and West is West,
And never the twain shall meet,
Till earth and sky stand presently
At God's great Judgment Seat."

RUDYARD KIPLING is wrong. The East and the West have met here at the capital of Hungary. Budapest is the beginning of the East and the beginning of the West. The two are joined in this city and they reach to Constantinople and Paris. Hungary is a great succotash of the nations. The Hungarians are the result of migrations from Asia, or rather from the little nest in the Ural mountains where some seven Turkish tribes joined together more than a thousand years ago under a prince called Arpad, made their way across the steppes of Russia, gathering up a scattering of Finns which had drifted down from the forests of the north, and captured this part of the rich basin of the Danube. Before and since then other nations have come from the East and left their mark here. The Huns were among them and Attila was their leader. The Goths had their turn and hundreds of years later the Turks came up from Constantinople and held Hungary for a century or so, leaving their Oriental mark on Budapest.

A Roman Colony.

So much for the East. And now for the West. This bread basket of Europe has always been coveted by the nations. The Romans wanted it, and long before Christ came they had fought their way into the valley of the Danube and built their settlements here. I can take you outside Budapest in a 30 minute motor car trip, and show you the remains of old Aquincum, which was a city of 60,000 inhabitants in the days of Diocletian, who, as you will remember, persecuted the Christians. Or, if you want to save money, we can go there by trolley. The ruins of an amphitheater which once held 20,000 spectators are still to be seen, and we can walk over the sites of great baths, among broken columns, the relics of temples, and of a theater which accommodated 8,000. There is a museum there, with a shed hard by covering a mosaic pavement representing a gladiatorial fight.

It was about the year 1000 that the Christians got their hands on Hungary. The people then had a king who was crowned by the Pope, and they still call him St. Stephen I. He brought in German settlers from the West and established German colonies. And so the sway of the East and the West waved back and forth, leaving its marks on the country and people and upon Budapest. One can easily see this in the city today.

A City of Spires and Domes.

Here the Gothic spire and the dome of the Oriental mosque march side by side. You see a combination of spires and domes on almost every great building, and on many of the private ones as well. The Royal Palace, or mighty castle, which stands on the heights high over the Danube, has a half dozen green domes rising above a wilderness of Greek and Roman columns, and its interior blazes with oriental magnificence. It is one of the mightiest palaces ever constructed by royalty. Its front is more than a thousand feet long, and its rooms number 860. It was built by the Empress Queen Maria Theresa, three-quarters of a century ago, and today the Hungarian people keep it as a residence for their monarchs of the future. The Crown Room is still preserved, and when another king comes to the Hungarian throne, he will probably live there. Not far from it is the Coronation church, which, although built in Gothic style, was used as a mosque by the Turks, the marble statue of the Virgin facing the floor where the Mohammedans bumped their heads in their prayers.

Even the present Parliament building where the one house of the Hungarian congress is now sitting, is a combination of the East and the West. It has a mighty oriental dome in the center and more than a dozen Gothic spires rising from its walls.

I wish I could take you through this national capitol which almost laves its feet in the Danube. It covers as much ground as our national library at Washington, and it cost more to build. It was almost 20 years in building, or just about the same time that it took to erect the Great Pyramid of Egypt. The actual area is more than four acres, and the dome is three-fifths the height of the Washington monument. On the outside there are 90 statues, and within you stub your toe on a national hero as every step. The windows are of stained glass, the floors are of parquetry or marble, and the walls are marbles in many colors inlaid with gold. Some of them remind me of that gorgeous hall at Delhi—known as Dewan-i-kas, in which there is an inscription in Arabic reading:

"If there is a Paradise on Earth it is this! It is this! It is this!"

Cigars Checked While You Wait.

Some of the little things about the building are exquisite. Had it been built in Pennsylvania by the patriotic public servants who constructed the state house, I venture all the barges of the Danube would have been needed to carry the money expended. The gigantic electric chandeliers are of brass, and even the cigar holders, fastened to the window sills or the ledges outside doors leading into various rooms, are of the same highly polished material. Each brass cigar holder is a plate of solid metal two feet in length and three inches thick, with 12 grooves on each side the match box and scratching surface, so that 24 half-burned cigars can be accommodated while their owners have gone into the house or to call upon some official. I don't know how each man tells his own cigar, but I suppose it is somewhat akin to the talent of the geese of the villages here which pasture together, but when the flocks enter the town, each makes a bee-line for its own individual home.

During my trip through the building the porter accompanied me and figuratively speaking gave me the keys. I visited the gorgeous House of Lords. Its seats are empty today but as I looked at them my guide said, "They will be filled as soon as we again have a king."

"And when will that be?" said I.

"It may be in 10 years and it may be in 20, but it is sure to come sooner or later. Hungary has had a king for 1,000 years. We like them and we want one back on the throne."

Behold the Statesmen.

My way into the top gallery of the house was up winding stone steps like those of a cathedral, lighted by windows with as many colors as the coat Jacob made for his boy Joseph before he was sold down into Egypt, and when I came out it was into a great dome-shaped room reminding one of a mosque of Turkey or India. Here again the East and the West meet together. The lower house of congress sits in a hall which is a combination of a cathedral, a mosque, and a palace. Above is a most gorgeous ceiling with electric lights in brass fixtures. The galleries are divided up into boxes like those of a theater, and each box has its pillars carved and encrusted with gold. There is a slice cut out of one side of the chamber, and against the flat wall in the break in the circle sits the speaker, and below him on the floor at desks running round the four-fifths of the circle in concentric lines are the members of the Hungarian congress. There is a little arena in front for the clerks and about this on red velvet chairs sit the ministers of state.

The members were dressed in business suits, all except one. The latter wore silk and I ventured she had high heels on her shoes. She was a black haired, black eyed woman; the only female member of the Hungarian congress. She is a Socialist.

Among the Magyars.

The people of Budapest show everywhere evidence of the East and the West, although since the treaty of Trianon carved up these countries there are a greater number of the pure Hungarians or Magyars, than in the past. The faces show the mixture of races with the life and fighting spirit of the Magyar everywhere present. The women are especially beautiful, more so than I have ever seen anywhere. They have olive complexions, dark luxuriant hair and great black eyes. They walk with a spring and a swing and they have glorious forms. There is a promenade of a mile along the Danube, known as the Corso, where every evening the crowd of men and women which form the well-to-do people of the city stroll back and forth. They go singly and arm in arm, lovers, sweethearts and wives moving on side by side. There are officers in gorgeous uniforms, representatives of a dozen different nations, the Greek Catholic and the Roman Catholic, the Protestant and the Jew mixed up together. This is the social meeting hour of the city and it is spent in part by taking tea and drinking coffee and liquors at the many cafes which line the route. There are tables on the street and thousands all about them while they listen to the music of the gypsy bands which, it seems to me, are constantly playing from sunset to far into the wee hours of the morning.

The crowd is well dressed. The women know how to buy their clothes and how to wear them. Whether they make them themselves I know not, but they look as though they had just stepped out of the boulevards of Paris. The men are especially particular about their dress, and the dandies have a fashion of harmonizing the colors from stockings to collars. I had thought of this part of the world as having a civilization a little lower than that of the other great capitals. If so, it does not show in the dress, the talk, nor the actions of the people. On a court occasion the men are meticulous as to their costumes. The uncomfortable silk hat still holds sway and at day-time events the morning cutaway suit is everywhere in evidence. They made me think of that stiff member of the Crawley family in "Vanity Fair" of whom Thackeray said: "He would rather die than sit down to dinner without a white necktie."

Night Life.

And speaking of dining these people here remind me of the Mohammedans in the month of Ramazan when their religion forbids them to eat a bite or even swallow their spittle from sunrise to sunset, but who gorge themselves from darkness to dawn. Every one eats late here. At 7 o'clock there is no one in the dining rooms of the hotels, and the bands do not begin to play until 9. It is only after that time that you will find crowds in the restaurants. Eating goes on from then until after midnight, many people taking nothing until after they come home from the theater or opera. The gypsy band at the Dunapolata hotel, where I am stopping, plays for the diners from 9 until 2 o'clock in the morning. This lateness of dining is uncomfortable at first, but one soon comes to like it, and I have changed my dining hour to 9 or 9:30. The meal is so slow it takes a full hour. Many people have tea at 5 or 6 o'clock, but as a rule they go without anything but a snack from midday till late in the evening.

The food at the hotels is good, and the pastries and sweets are shipped from here all over Europe. The beef, mutton and pork are equal to those of Chicago. They have some dishes similar to ours, such as kukurez, which means corn on the cob, and one bites it off just as he does in America. Another favorite dish is paprikahuhn, which means chicken dressed with red pepper, and another is gulyas or goulasch, which is a steamed dish highly peppered. Gefullites paprika is pepper pods filled with mince meat, and they have also a chowder called Halaszle. They have a kind of macaroni with chicken called Tarhonya, which has a permanent resting place in one's stomach, and other dishes the names of which indicate nothing. The coffee is good, and it is served black in French or Turkish style as ordered.

It is difficult for the tourist to know what to eat by the bill-of-fare, for it is printed in Magyar, where the letters mean nothing to him and one cannot tell how to pronounce, owing to the consonats and marks over the vowels. The words are always accented on the first syllable. In the use of names the family name is always put first and the personal name follows after. For instance, I attended an Independece celebration here when the crowd hurrahed for George Washington. The speaker who started the cheers yelled out, "Heep, Heep, Heep-Ooray," with the accent on the "oo" and the cry was for "Washington George."

They Like America.

This celebration was held July 1. It was to celebrate the Fourth of July, and Sunday the 1st, was chosen because more Hungarians could assemble that day. The place was in front of the great bronze statue which the Hungarians of America have erected in the most prominent place of the Central park of Budapest to show their appreciation of their adopted country. Every one here seems to like the United States; and no greater tribute could be given our nation than the thousands of all classes who assembled that Sunday about the statue of Washington and in the broiling mid-summer sun stood for more than an hour with bared heads, while the speeches were made. Among the speakers was the mayor of the city, some of the leading statesmen, and our consul general, Mr. George Horton, who did such noble rescue work while he was in charge of American affairs at Smyrna when the Turks were burning and sacking the city.

I am surprised at the growth of Budapest. At the time of the World war it had less than 800,000. It has now more than 1,100,000 and is increasing right along. Like all of the capitals of this part of the world it has had large accessions on account of the changes in the boundaries. The Hungarians claim that they are persecuted in Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia, and such of them as wish to retain their citizenship in the mother country are flocking back home. Many who owned property that was once a part of the kingdom have been compelled to sell at low prices, and as a result there are more than 100,000 refugees in Budapest. This is one of the chief reasons for the increase of more than 300,000 in population within two or three years. It causes also a great lack of housing facilities, and the prices of apartments and rooms are steadily rising.

Hard Times in Hungary.

Not only in Budapest, but in all the citits of Hungary, times are exceedingly hard. The currency here has been bobbing up and down like that of Germany, and today the actual value of the crown is something like 15,000 to the dollar; although in order to maintain something like stabilization, the government has passed a law that the value of the dollar is 8,300 crowns. If I cash my letter of credit at the bank they will give me only 8,300 crowns for a New York draft which is as good as gold. If I have the American money in bank notes I can sell it on the quiet for 15,000 crowns, or almost twice as much. As the result I am using the spare greenbacks which I carry for such emergencies. The crown used to be worth 20 cents. It now takes 150 crowns to equal one cent.

On this basis the conditions of clerks and all classes of the intellectuals are pitiful. Thousands have lost all their property, and many are starving. I talked yesterday with a man in a book store who told me he was getting 120,000 crowns a month, an amount which equals $8. The man was the manager of the store. He spoke five languages, and conversed with me in English about his travels in England, Siberia and Egypt. University professors here, and Budapest has large universities and some of the ablest scholars of Europe, are now getting from $4 to $7 a month. Those who can tutor in addition to their classes do well if they make $15 or $20 in the course of a year, so that their total annual incomes are in the neighborhood of $100. The teachers in the common schools receive about $3 a month, and those in the technical high schools and academies but little more.

I am told that the war has greatly increased the number of students in the universities. Hungary has four universities, including one here at Budapest which has more than 10,600 students. It has a school of economics with 19 professors and 2,500 students, and a technical high school with more than 3,000 students. There are many other schools and colleges, so that the class of intellectuals is numerous.

The war has increased the number in the universities, as many of the soldiers have again taken up their studies after 10 years absence and some of the older men, having been stirred up intellectually by the fighting, are again going to school.

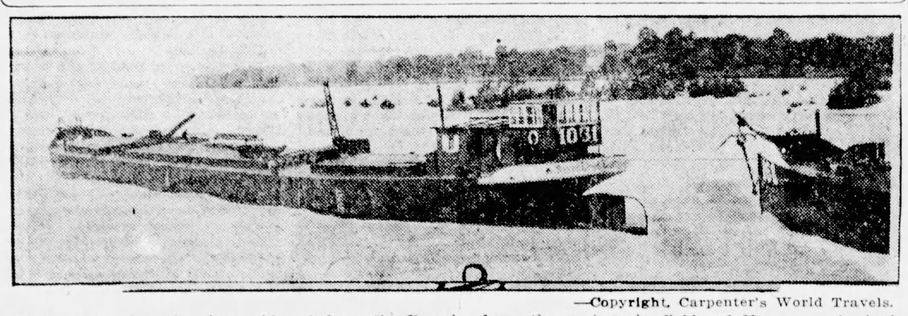
Count Paul Teleki, the well known professor of economic geography, tells me he has 800 men in attendance upon his lectures and that one of these is an old general of 63 who takes his notes side by side with beardless boys of 19 and 20.

Co-operation Among College Boys.

Most of these students are comparatively poor. Many of them have lost their all in the countries cut off from Hungary, and the families of others have been ruined by the fall of exchange. A large proportion are working their way through the universities by clerking or other labor during the day, going to their classes at night or after office hours. Some have places in banks which close here at 1 o'clock, and others in the jewelry stores which close at 4, notwithstanding the other mercantile establishments run on until 6, when everything shuts, and steel shutters come down over the store and office windows, hiding everything from the sight of the passersby until late the next morning.

Among the ways of reducing expenses, the students have established co-operative societies. They have clothing factories where they work part of the day to make clothes to sell to each others at cost price or a little more, and shoe factories where they make their own shoes. They have established a printing house with a half dozen presses where they print certain of their textbooks and lectures, and they have an equipment for binding them and distributing them at a profit. They have other enterprises along the same line, and altogether they are making a hard struggle and a brave one to get an education.

Shipping Wheat on Danube



—Copyright, Carpenter's World Travels.

FOR years wheat has been shipped down the Danube from the vast grain fields of Hungary. A single small river boat will tow a long string of loaded barges.

ABE MARTIN

"Now then, swallow that right down with a glass o' water," said druggist Artie Small, t'day, as he sold a liver sandwich.

Wouldn't a toupee parted on th' side be refreshin' novelty?

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

Spreading the News

I TOOK a twelve-cent can of soup to Gaffer Dingbat, in his coop, where he has long been sick; "Ods bones," quoth he, "your kindly act, performed with courtesy and tact, assures me you're a brick. When one is stretched upon a bed, with poultices upon his head, and plasters on his chest, the neighbor with a can of dope and smile expressing cheerful hope, seems a seraphic guest." A hundred men I told that day how I had gone my kindly way, to Dingbat's couch of pain; "A can of costly soup I bore—It cost me twelve cents at the store," I'd carefully explain. I moved about from group to group and told about that can of soup, and of the good it wrought; I told how Gaffer Dingbat yipped with happiness the while he sipped the peasoup I had bought. "Now, by St. Paul," the parson said, "a blessing rests upon the head of him who helps the sick, if quietly the deed is done, but you are telling every one, informing every hick. The merit of your kindly deed is ruined by your frantic greed for credit and applause; do good by stealth and do not try to captivate the public eye as Pruneville's Santa Claus." I said, "I hold my conduct wise; my kindly deed I advertise, that others may enlist; and soon you'll see a whole blamed troop go packing Dingbat cans of soup, and custard pies, I wist."

Copyright, 1924, George Matthew Adams.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

The Kettle Song

What lives longer than shining fame?
What can weather the rain and tears,
The damp and cold of the passing years,
The cynic's sneer and the critic's blame,
The public whim and the changing throng?—
The peace of home and the kettle's song.

The kettle bubbles and sings today
The self-same song from its merry spout,
And tosses its dancing lid about
To the self-same tune, in the self-same way.
It sang and danced in the long ago
To the leaping flames of the fire below.

Fame is the voice of the fickle throng,
But peace is the song the kettle sings,
The hymn of the home and its humble things.
The sheltering walls and the doorway strong,
The father's pride and the mother's care
And the laughter of children everywhere.

Wherever a kettle sings today
It is singing the song of the long ago;
Its warm breath carries it soft and low—
The love which never shall pass away.
For the home shall glow and the kettle sing
Long after fame is a tarnished thing.

(Copyright, 1924, by Edgar A. Guest)

London Traffic Evils Laid to Julius Caesar

Julius Caesar is to blame for the present chaotic condition of London's traffic, says H. H. Gordon, member of London's municipal government.

Gordon blames Julius Caesar because the main streets of London were laid out by the Romans during Julius' time, with the result, according to Gordon, that in no other city of the world are the highways so chaotic.

VARIETIES

The sea horse is fast going out of existence.

Airplanes go from London to Paris in two hours.

Oil burning vessels are very disastrous to fish.

Several Kentucky counties have women jailers.

New Jersey was once known as Nova Caesarea.

Grade schools in Chicago are going to take up soccer.

The father of David Lloyd George was a poor schoolmaster.

The average age at which the girls of Turkey are married is 22.

Women teachers in the United States outnumber the men 6 to 1.

The social manners of the typical Turkish gentleman are faultless.

The Navajo Indian reservation covers about 17,000 square miles.

Saltbush covers many million acres in northwestern United States.

Many fishes carry a band of eye spots down each side of their bodies.

Only in the larger cities of Turkey are women given a measure of freedom.

Benjamin Franklin was the first American commissioner at the court of France.

Capital invested in the coal business of the United States totals $2,330,000,000.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union has a national membership of 500,000.

Badges, symbolical of the name, are being supplied to many ships in the British navy.

Mihri Hanum, a Turkish woman artist, has had her work exhibited in Paris and Rome.

Each day on the average nearly 15,000,000 bananas are consumed in the United States.

The average age of the presidents of the United States at the time of death is 69 years.

The coal consumption of the United States annually approximates 600,000,000 tons.

Women now comprise the majority of all employes in the vast textile industry of England.

Sweden was the first country to recognize that a wife's services in the home had a legal value.

Between 1822 and 1922 the average working week in industry was reduced from 72 to 50 hours.

A Detroit man is the tallest soldier in the United States army. He is six feet six and one-half inches tall.

David Lloyd George first came into prominence when he campaigned against the Boer war in 1899.

In Constantinople and the large cities of Anatolia the Turks have primary and high schools for girls.

Turkish women of today now enter the economic life of their nation as clerks, school teachers and the like.

According to the United States census of 1920 there are 5,000,000 adult illiterates in the United States.

The family of Harriet Beecher Stowe existed on bacon and bread for one year in the famine of 1847.

The women of Lapland are among the smallest in the world, averaging only four feet nine inches in height.

Hitherto unknown coal deposits have been discovered near the eastern shore of Advent bay, in Greenland.

Caged monkeys, however well housed, live only seven or eight years, and nearly all die of tuberculosis.

Of every 100 young men who begin as railroad firemen, only five ever reach the position of passenger engineer.

In Turkish social life, where representatives of other nations are not present, a ball or dinner-dance is not known.

An Oklahoma women sued a firm for $6,000 because she was unjustly accused of stealing a package of ten cent pins.

Parry, the British explorer, was the first to negotiate the open passage between Greenland and the Bering sea.

More than 3,000 mothers in the province of Ontario are now receiving benefits under the mothers' allowance act.

Classics used for motion picture films have to be changed, as the movies too leisurely for the photographic age.

Parry, the British explorer, received $25,000 from the British government for discovering the north magnetic pole.

In arrears with their rent 65,000 New York families were served with eviction notices during the first nine months of 1923.

A watch that can be automatically corrected twice daily by radio has been devised by a lieutenant of the naval air service.

Women customs officers are now employed by the Canadian department of customs at nearly all important points on the United States border.

By arresting the development of eggs of certain fish, all sorts of "freaks" have been produced by scientists, including double-headed double-bodied fish.

Present methods of killing whales threaten extinction of the great sea mammals in southern waters. They have nearly disappeared from the waters of the north.

In Chinese Turkestan there is a famous shrine which is frequented by women only, and especially by girls who offer prayers for rich husbands without mothers-in-law.

The cross of the Legion of Honor has been bestowed on Sister Frances Xavier, a venerable French nun who has spent 75 of her 93 years in the service of the sick and poor.

A nine-room house, estimated to weigh 75 tons, was recently towed four city blocks in Los Angeles by five-ton truck carrying eight tons of pig-iron ballast to give traction.

The greatest depth at which a diver has worked with success is 198 feet, the hero of this exploit being a Spanish diver, who recovered $6,000 in silver from a wreck off Finisterre.

With a record of 84 bushels in one day, Miss Julia Cheshire of Assumption, Ill., comes forward as a candidate for the title of champion woman corn shucker of the United States.

Farmers, living within one mile of the postoffice or rural mail station will be entitled to receive special delivery mail by carrier, according to an order recently issued by the postmaster general.

A military map and plan, used by the British at the battle of Bunker Hill, has been sold at auction in London for $950. The map, eight inches square, bears the signature of Major General Sir Henry Clinton.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

GETTING INSPIRED

BY MARTHA HOLDEN

DEATH may have entered your little family last year. It may have taken a few of your circle of friends to another world, a better world. Sickness may have turned some of your days into nightmares. Maybe you lost your job and had trouble in finding another. Maybe you planned to save only to have fire or some other disaster prevent. The past year may have been an unhappy one for you.

Possibly you thought you had little to be thankful for last Thanksgiving day. Maybe Christmas was sad for you because your family circle had been entered by the reaper who beckoned to one of your loved ones to follow. Don't be unhappy. Sorrow comes to all of us, as sure as joy. There can't be joy for us who live on earth, otherwise there be all sorrow. Life is made up of both joy and sorrow. We cannot have one to the exclusion of the other.

This is a new year—another year of new hopes, new joys and new sorrows. The page of life in 1924 is white before us. Its history is all unwritten. We do not know what the future has in store for us, and it is a good thing. Let us begin the new year right. Let us be cheerful while we may. Let us remember those loved ones who departed from our midst last year are in a better world. We grieve because of our loss, but let us not grieve all the time.

Remember that you are not alone. You meet people constantly. You associate with friends as of old. You must not make them detest you because you haven't the strength to refrain from showing your grief forever ever in public. They will shun you if you do. They cannot help it. Get rid of that downhearted feeling. It will mean our ruin unless we do.

One way to do it is to get up some morning and view the break of day this winter, when all the earth is white and cold. It is dark when we arise. The city street lays silent and gloomy except at the corners where flaring arc lights cleave the blackness. The air is still and cold. The world seems dead. Nothing moves in the shadow. The houses loom dark and forbidding. It is just before dawn when the city sleeps the soundest.

Ah, the world is not dead after all. We go out on the street. Our lungs are filled with the cold, pure air. The snow crunches under our feet. We see lights beaming here and there as the early risers awaken to go to their daily tasks again. Factory whistles screech forth their warnings to tardy ones. The street cars are filled with workers.

The blackness turns to gray. The street lights flicker and go out. A few drifting clouds are bathed with a reflected light. They assume different colors, beautiful colors, colors that an artist would be happy to place upon canvas so all the world can view them and admire. Slowly the great sun, the blazing furnace that warms this planet, thrusts its rim above the horizon. The last faint traces of night disappear. It is dawn.

The huge red orb ascends into full view. Towering chimneys belch clouds of smoke to rise in the still air and so dense as to obscure the faint beams of the winter sun. The wheels of industry are turning again. The world is in motion.

The sun rises higher and higher. The frost on the snow scintillates until you think the ground is covered with myriads of dazzling diamonds. The workers appear. The streets are filled with school children trudging merrily over the frosty white blanket, their cheeks all rosy and their shouts merry. Dawn is over. Another January day has begun.

You and I, who have observed the breaking of a January day, feel wonderful. We can't help it. The air is so pure and bracing. It has driven all doubts from our minds. It has made us forget the past. It has filled us with the joy of living. We become ambitious to make the best of the new year, not to allow the sorrows and troubles of the past year to ruin our future.

The poet writes of springtime by the babbling brook or in the violet-carpeted forest. The lovers sigh in the moonlight of the balmy June evening. The nature admirer raves about the beauties of the gold and brown autumn. But the January sunrise can compare with any of them.

The violets and daisies of spring are beautiful. The awakening of nature after a long drab winter of sleep, is inspiring. The roses of June are beautiful. The summer nights are wonderful. The October days are joyful days. But there is nothing any more wonderful than the dawn of a January day when the sun makes one of its infrequent appearances with no clouds to mar its presence. There is nothing that fills you so full of hope and ambition.

It is true that winter has its storms, its ice, its blizzards, its cold, damp and raw days, its sleet and slush. But spring has its rains and its storms. Summer and autumn have the same drawbacks. All weather is not perfect. Nothing is perfect.

Spring has its fine days, too. Summer and autumn have theirs. And so has January. Take advantage of some January day to watch the rise of the winter sun. It will repay you. You may have to rise early many times before the perfect day dawns, but when it does it will be perfect.

We need inspiration. Everyone needs it. And you will get plenty of inspiration watching a January sunrise. It will inspire you to do better things and greater things during the coming year. It will make you forget the troubles of the past year and give you hope for the new year which is before you.

The shadows of your life will dissolve into nothing as you watch the shadows of a cold winter night disperse in the first faint beams of the winter sun. And your past troubles and vexations and sorrows will disappear altogether as the great fiery planet dissipates the shadows and troubles of the night.

Try it and find out for yourself.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

It is not by searching thou canst find out God; it is by following Him. —Matheson.

A COMPARISON

I was very much interested in the letter of Dotty's Granny about young people leaving the farm. I was raised on the farm and am still living on one after 10 years of married life. It seems to me that farmers are getting a rotten deal. My sister and I attended a city high school. She married a city lad and I married a farmer. Each of us has three lovely children, but the difference in our lives is something I don't like to think about.

Her home, though small, is modern in every way. Mine is one of those large rambling old farmhouses that sound so nice in stories. Her kitchen is small, white and cheerful. Mine is large, dark and dreary.

It sounds easy in magazines to make a kitchen inviting and attractive as well as convenient with very little expense, but when one has three small children besides hired help to wash, cook and sew for, there is very little time left for decorating.

My sister's children have all the advantages of the city schools and libraries. Mine walk one and a half miles through snow drifts in winter and through mud in the spring to a dreary little one-room schoolhouse, where one teacher has pupils from five to 16 years of age, including all grades from primer to eighth.

I spend hours making over old clothes and searching the mail order catalogues for bargains. Our children are as well dressed as any in this neighborhood, but they look positively shabby beside their city cousins. Our income is larger than theirs, but by the time our feed and repair bills, hired help, interest and taxes are paid there is very little left, if anything.

Dairying is the principal occupation in this part of the state. For the last three years the price received for milk was below the cost of production. As to Johnny's calf and Mother's cow, I doubt if the modern Johnny, after viewing a couple of milk checks, would be interested in ownership of the cow.

I, for one, adore flappers. They are so free, matter-of-fact and healthy. I love their sensible shoes, loose clothes and bobbed hair. Even their unbuckled goloshes can't spoil them for me.—Snifske of N. Y.

RELICS OF YESTERYEAR

When Uncle George wrote about the lanterns it reminded me that I have seen these same lanterns. How many of you have seen the old hand loom? I have one, and that isn't all. I can weave too. I am weaving blankets at present. Did someone ask whether it runs with a crank? No, it doesn't. Uncle George is laughing to himself over there.

I also have warping bars and spool rack as well as the spinning wheel and hand cards. Yes, Uncle George, I can use every one of them. I have seen the tin lantern and the candle molds. I have made candles and have done my spinning by the light of them. I also possess a flax hackle made in 1807 that came here from Belgium.

I can remember West Virginia before it was separated from Virginia. I have hand woven blankets and coverlets, both bird's eye and double bow knots, hand woven linen towels and some of cotton.

Uncle George, do you remember when the girls wore linsey dresses and the young men wore jean trousers, all hand woven? I am glad there is another old-timer on the page besides myself. Yes, young folks, I was born "befo' the war," as the southerners say. I can remember hearing the fighting at Droop mountain, Gauley Bridge and Cross Lanes. I also remember seeing the men in blue and gray go away.

When Uncle George spoke of olden times I could not refrain from coming in. He never mentioned log rollings, corn huskings and wool pickings that went with those time of long ago. The young people enjoyed every minute of those days. O, the jokes that were cracked and the pranks that were played when everyone enjoyed himself.

Peope come for miles to see these old relics of mine. They think they are wonderful and ask many questions about them. Among the other relics I have mentioned is a butter plate that came from England with the colonists at the second settlement of Jamestown. I also have a dugout dough tray and rolling pin made by my father when I was married. I used to wear the hand-woven shawls and never saw a coat for women till I was grown.—Martha S. H. of W. Va.

SMILE BEATS FROWN

For many years I have been a reader of the Blade and for many times after reading would vow that I would write and, as many times let something interfere so that I did not write. But I am going to let nothing come between me and the Merry-Go-Round this time, unless it be W. B.

I certainly think we all need to be broad-minded and have charity for each other, there is so little of it manifested in the world these days. For the benefit of B. H. I would say that the verse he quoted is very good indeed. I always keep it where I can read it occasionally and wish I could live up to it. I am going to send this along with it:

"Smile awhile, and when you smile,
Another smiles;
And soon there's miles and miles of smiles,
And life's worth while
Because you smile."

Now please take me as I mean. A smile always works better than a frown.

I will say with Keystone Bachelor, that I always thought there were enough writers without me, but I have awakened and given my bit. Now, if W. B. gets me I shall never dare venture forth again. But if I get by this time perhaps I can do better at some future time.—The Poor Old Maid.

Worn Seams

When the seams of your carpets begin to show wear and become faded, buy soft crayons the shade of the rest of the floor covering and touch up the worn places with the crayons. You will be surprised how much it will brighten them.

Jimmy's Letters

Dear Cousins:

Maybe you did not know it, but we have an automobile. We've had it for a long time it seems to Mamma and me, but Papa don't seem to think it is long. Mamma has been after Papa to get a new one and a bigger one, as ours we have now is just a flivver. Mamma said she expected to be surprised with one on Christmas, but Papa said he thought it would be a bigger surprise for her not to get one. Mamma then said it was no surprise not to get nothing, as that was common.

Papa asked Mamma why she wanted a new one when the one we got is good yet. Mamma told him that all her friends was getting new ones and big ones. She said we had a little flivver and we ought to have a big car which holds seven people instead of five. Papa said it would cost too much to run, cause it would need more gasoline and bigger tires and everything. Besides, he says there was only three in our family, not counting Aunt Dora, although she had stayed so long now she was almost one of us except her name.

But Mamma belongs to a afternoon card club whose members all has big automobiles which their husbands drive out to pick up their wives after the club settles the fight for prizes and adjourns. Papa says that's no reason why we should have one. He says there's lots of things he don't have which other men have. He says he knows he can't have them and Mamma should know that too. He says Mamma had been nagging him for a fur coat for nearly 10 years and she lived all through them years even though she thought she couldn't.

Mamma says fur coats have nothing to do with autos. Besides she says she did without a coat so we could have a flivver and she guessed she could keep on doing without one if we had a big car that would make the neighbors gaze out of their windows with wishful looks on their faces.

Papa then says it would take longer to oil and grease a big car and he would have to stay in the garage every evening instead of every other night to work on the car. When Mamma heard that she said she guessed we could wait about getting another car and use our old one till it fell apart or Papa got killed. Papa gave one or two sighs and started to read his paper again and I heard Aunt Dora, who had been listening, say, "She's foolish like all wives."—Jimmy.

Mixing With Martha

A Good Chow Chow.

Two quarts silver onions, 2 quarts small cucumbers, 2 heads cauliflower. Put in brine (strong enough to hold an egg) over night. Drain in morning and add 1 gallon vinegar. Let come to a boil and take out and put into jars leaving vinegar in kettle. Make a sauce of 15 tablespoons mustard (dry), 2 cups flour, 4 cups brown sugar, about 2 tablespoons tumeric powder. Mix the paste with a little cold vinegar and add to boiling vinegar. Stir constantly. When thick pour over pickles in jars. Seal while hot. Makes about 10 quarts. The cucumbers may be left whole or may be sliced. Also the green tomatoes. Either way is nice if tomatoes are small enough to be left whole.

Southern Hash.

Boil five or six large potatoes until nearly done, with skins on. Any amount of cold roast beef may be used, chopped quite fine, one medium sized onion, pepper and salt and gravy from roast. Peel the potatoes and chop quite fine, put in skillet with water to cover, having onion sliced fine. Cook for 10 minutes, add meat and any bones (which are to be removed later) and cook 10 minutes longer. Season well and then add plenty of brown gravy. Cover and simmer a good half hour, when it is ready to serve. Pastries cut in diamonds or squares are nice to place on top of hash, and serve on a platter.

Epigrammes of Lamb.

Trim and fry four lamb chops. Dip each in fine crumbs and broil. Have ready a breast of lamb, cooked until tender in well seasoned broth. Remove the bones and cut into into eight uniform pieces. Dip each piece into cold Bechamel sauce, then in fine fine bread crumbs and fry until brown. Drain carefully. Arrange the chops and cutlets alternately, overlapping, in a circle, and fill the center with green peas, string beans and asparagus tips, and pour around a good sauce made of butter, flour and well seasoned brown stock.

Ham Loaves

Mince fine sufficient cooked ham to make a cup and a half, add half a cup of soft bread crumbs, seasoning to taste and milk to form a soft paste. Butter individual baking dishes, line with this mixture and fill the center with chopped hard boiled eggs moistened with cream sauce, cover with paste, dot with butter and bake half an hour. Unmold and garnish with sliced hard boiled eggs.

Aunt Martha Says—

'Tis said that the climate of the west is great for love making. We always thought love making flourished in any climate having moonlight nights once in a while.

Goloshes have come to stay. Even some of the stubborn women who refused to wear them for two years have surrendered, some of them just to prove they have the right to change their minds.

Many a wife finds it easier to remember the night a week her husband goes out than the six nights he stays at home with her, if he stays.

Women having husbands who get their own breakfasts without considerable protest have no cause to rejoice. There are some husbands in existence who not only get their own but prepare something for their wives, too, and take it up to them so they can breakfast in bed.

Why is it the meanest little boys in the neighborhood always seems to live next door to you?

Men make much fun of women because the latter powder their noses. Maybe the reason they do this is envy. They would like to do the same but don't because they fear they'll be put in an asylum.

This Widow Becomes Co-Ed

—Copyright, P. & A. Photos.

MRS. AUGUSTA McDONALD, 48 years old, wants to keep abreast of the times and so she has become a co-ed at Northwestern university. This makes the second time she has taken a college course. Her two daughters are both college graduates and her two sons are now in college. Mrs. McDonald graduated from Oberlin in 1897 and will graduate from Northwestern next June. The sororities have been "rushing her."

BOYS AND GIRLS

To have what we want is riches; but to be able to do without, is power.—MacDonald.

GET AN EDUCATION

Will you permit a Pennsylvanian to enter your circle, as I have been a silent reader ever since I was old enough to read? My father has taken this paper for many years and it is a very welcome visitor.

I notice some of the readers still discuss the flapper question. I believe we should let those who want bobbed hair have it, and those who do not want it should keep still about it. I have bobbed hair myself. I cannot see why a girl should be talked about because she has it. She can be as decent and respectable as other girls. Sometimes you find those who are always ready to talk about others do many things that a flapper would not even think of doing. I think we should discuss a more important subject.

How about the subject of education? I think we should all try to get a good education, for in anything we do we need education. I have been in school since five years old and am teaching my fourth term. I have taken two nine-weeks' courses at a normal school.

We live on a farm of about 300 acres, and to me the farm is the best place to be. I would not trade my little country home for the finest mansion in the city. I can do almost any kind of farm work. Best of all I like horses. We have a nice driving horse which I drive six miles to school every day.

I am the only one at home, as my four sisters are married. I only had one brother and he was killed while working in the mines about a year ago. I have spent many dark and dreary days since that time—Just Peggy of Pa.

NOT WICKED AT ALL

Gallop! Gallop! Here I come on my horse to pay a visit to the cousins and Aunt Martha. I am not a total stranger, but Mr. W. B. was very hungry when I came before and gobbled till I was thrown down his throat to stop the noise while some of the better letters were printed. I hope he is napping now.

The cousins have some very interesting subjects under discussion. I believe the latest is the Ku Klux Klan. I don't know much about it, but I have read a great deal of its work. The klansmen seem to be a bit too cruel and severe, but I believe they are working for the good of the country.

As for flappers, well—er you—you see I am one, but I don't feel a bit more wicked than before my hair was bobbed. Maybe some folks would, I don't know. You see I have only my own feelings. I suppose the old-time favorites are giving their places to new ones, but I would like to see some of their splendid letters on the page again.—Bernice, from the house of shadow and sunshine.

JUST A BIT

I noticed an invitation by Aunt Martha to the boys and girls to enter the circle with the cousins. I am a delighted reader of this paper and would like to join you. My home is in the country.

We have a nice comfortable home, and I am fond of flowers and reading. I have a beautiful rose garden and a nice assortment of house flowers. If I am accepted by Aunt Martha I will write something more and try to make my next letter interesting to all.—A Kentucky Girl.

FEED BIRDS NOW

The bird subject was exhausted long ago, but I am wondering if all the bird lovers are feeding the birds in winter. The birds freeze to death. They starve. Why not keep them with us through the winter? We can keep a good many by feeding them and by building houses for them.

Get a plain box from your grocer and make a house like one of the many others you have seen. Be sure it is waterproof and do not paint the inside, for the birds are more apt to take possession of a house that is not brand new. Give them water in a small pan, for they are afraid of large bodies of water and prefer shallow drinking receptacles.

Mr. W. B. smiled quite friendly at me a moment ago, so I think I will leave. Before I go I want to tell you what I saw one day. Now don't laugh. I saw a cowslip through a fence; a horse-fly in the store; a board-walk up the street; a stone step by the door; a mill race up the road; a morning break the gloom; a nightfall on the lawn; a clock run in the room. Yours till the farm grindstone loses its squeak.—Just a Northern Light.

JUST A SNATCH

I live among the West Virginia hills, which I think is the most beautiful place of all. I live in the country and can do almost any kind of work.

This is my first letter, and I hope Mr. W. B. doesn't read it, as I hear he is a very bad fellow. I have been reading the paper for many years, my father having taken it ever since I was a little girl. I think Jimmy's letters are fine.—Ruth H. of W. Va.

Snatches From W. B.

I love to read my lesson and go to school. Last week a deaf woman visited our school. She cannot write or read although she tries.—Georgia F. of W. Va.

Not for the world would I part with my little pony. I am in the eighth grade and am trying to pass into high school next year.—Blue-Eyed Polly of Va.

I have been a silent reader of this paper for many years and think there is no paper as interesting. My hobbies are hunting, camping and reading. I am very fond of "Wild Life in the Far West."—Charles B. of N. C.

We are two little girls with similar names. For pets we have turkeys, chickens, geese, kittens and dogs. We do not believe in ghosts.—Beatrice and Veatrice of Va.

The Blade is the best all-round newspaper published and I enjoy the Household page the most.—Brown-eyed Tar Heel of N. C.

At school we had a Christmas program, dinner and Christmas wheel several days before Christmas. I don't think W. B. deserves the title of Mr. for the reason that he gobbles up all the letters he doesn't think should be printed.—Smiles of Ohio.

A Warning

How often have you been visiting and found that your hostess has neglected to switch on the light in the upper halls, thus causing you hopeless embarrassment by stumbling over side tables, etc. Let this serve as a warning to you to look out for the little things when you are entertaining.

Chat With Cousins

Let us go back to the years of long ago. Maybe we can find some interesting notes that were news when our parents were young. It does one good to read of things that happened long ago. For a few minutes we forget the mad rush of today and think of the days of old and, if we are young, wonder what fun our parents got in the days before the automobile and the moving picture show. If we are old and the items bring back memories they will give us much pleasure recalling the past.

People are the same whether they live now or lived 40 years ago. We read in a paper of 40 years ago that the young man who owns a horse and cutter is the most popular with the ladies. He enjoyed the same degree of popularity possessed by the young man of today who owns an auto. The sleigh is almost a thing of the past. It is rarely seen. Maybe 40 years in the future the young man with an auto will have to step aside for the sport who owns an airplane. Who knows?

We also notice in the same paper that the fire chief bought a bay horse from a certain individual. Most of us can remember what a thrilling sight it was to see the fire department horses come galloping down the street while pedestrians scurried to safety as the clanging of the warning bell was heard. Now motor-driven apparatus is owned by every city, but the motors do not furnish the same thrill as the galloping steeds did in the years gone by.

Mr. and Mrs. So-and-So returned from the south, so it is printed in the paper. Forty years ago people went south in the winter to avoid the snow and ice of the northern climes. They still go south. This is one custom that has not changed.

And so we read and think back to our youthful days. Maybe the pace wasn't so fast in those days, but they were golden days, days that can never return. It is better that they cannot return, for then they would lose their fascination.

A young woman, riding in an auto with a man, remarked: "Look at those rosy cheeks." The man looked, but not at the policeman standing on the corner directing traffic who had the rosy cheeks the young woman noticed, but at a girl crossing the street. Her cheeks were rosy, too, but with a drug store complexion. She attracted the attention of the young man. Maybe that's why she bought out the drug store. Who knows? You can rage and fume about powder and paint, but the girls will use it just the same. They like admiring glances. Now, don't any of you feminine cousins deny it.

Gene Stratton Porter's home address is Limberlost Cabin, Rome City, Ind. We are publishing this for the benefit of Lizzie A. of Ohio.

Forrest B. of Pennsylvania has welcomed the Blade for many years. He recalls how he and the other members of the family would gather around the fireside in his home down on a farm 50 years ago to read the paper when it made its weekly visit. He says he is not young, but his heart is and he enjoys living his boyhood days over in his mind.

A New Year's greeting is sent to the cousins by Miss Arzelia C. C. of Michigan, a 76-year-old lady. She tells about how 800 boys in the industrial school of her state feasted on turkey and sweetmeats on Christmas day.

Emily B. of Iowa wants to know how a German mark looks, Emily, it looks like much more than it is, for it is the next thing to nothing. If money were like weather we would say a German mark is about 50 degrees below zero. The marks used today are paper marks and have the appearance of cigar coupons, the paper being a far inferior grade to the paper used by the American government for its currency.

Ginger wishes Aunt Martha endless joys and many sunny days in this new year. We thank you, Ginger, very much and wish you the same.

Aunt Martha recently received five typewritten pages from W. S. M. of Oregon. We cannot publish his letter because it is about five times too long for this page. We would not attempt to cut it for then much of his message would be lost. Write again and be brief.

Poor Management

I know of one housewife who has just one paring knife in her cupboard drawer and, as she employs no help, even her relatives are unable to help her prepare her vegetables for dinner, just for the lack of a 25-cent kitchen utensil.

Wooden Floors

Two tablespoonsfuls of kerosene in the pail of hot soapy water used to clean wooden floors will keep them white and will also destroy any small insects that may abide in the crevices.

INSTINCTS OF CHILDREN

Every mother interested in the welfare of her child should know something about instincts. There are certain things which people do which they have not been taught to do, these are instinctive acts. They are prompted by the instincts. One cries when he is in pain, and that without being taught. Another smiles when he is pleased, and that he did not have to learn. As the instinctive cry or smile of the infant reveals to the mother the feelings of her child, so the instinctive acts of growing children disclose what is going on in their bodily and mental growth.

The free spontaneous acts of children reveal unmistakably the stage of physical and mental growth. For instance, most four or five-year-olds persist in lounging in their chairs or against their parents, or in rolling about the floor. The average mother observing such behavior is apt to think that it is the way of children.

Another mother may decide that the child needs a nap; and another may scold the child in an attempt to break up an uncouth habit. Both of these mothers may be wrong, and certainly both have not sought very far for the reason behind the act. The child may wish to please his mother, by sitting erect, and by keeping off the floor, but he is not able to resist the instinctive urge. The real reason is that the child's head at that period is too heavy for his body, and the weary little body must have relief occasionally.

The five-year-old girl who happily began making a sewing card, weaving a paper mat, or coloring pretty designs with her crayolas, at her mother's suggestion (with the design of keeping the child quiet); but soon showed a lack of interest and then a decided irritability, was much nearer right in refusing to go on with the work, than her mother was in suggesting it. Although she would have liked the pretty things, her instincts cried out against tasks that required finer co-ordination than her nerves and muscles were ready to make. If, on the other hand, the mother had observed her child working for long stretches with her crayolas, drawing, according to her own ideas, the things which she saw about her, or given a bit of clay, modeling dishes, fruits, vegtables and animals for half the morning, she might conclude that the child was doing work that was suitable at this stage of growth. If she had examined the work doubtless she would have found it crude and lacking in finish; but, specimens of the work kept, and compared from time to time would show improvement in grasp of the subject as well as a degree of skill attained.

POETS' CORNER

The Old Flag

Touch lightly the tatters of red, white and blue,
All time-stained and soiled with the blood of the true;
And the flagstaff as old as the colors are worn,
With the marks of the fingers in which it was borne!
Touch lightly the tatters, their splendor is bare,
All sun-steeped and faded their coloring rare;
But tho' torn to ribbons, and gone e'ry hue,
Our hearts will supply them, the red, white and blue.

Touch lightly the tatters, for freedom bends o'er,
And she touches each hue into glory once more;
And she gathers the shreds, and she waves them with might,
For union and valor, for God and the right!
Touch lightly the tatters! She loves every shred,
And she holds them aloft over tyranny's head,
Where all, brave with her smiling, wet with her tears,
They shall flutter in triumph undimmed by the years.

Touch lightly the tatters, they floated that day,
Each blue-coated soldier went marching away;
And in the gray dawn of faint morning glow,
Pale liberty's sentinels marched to and fro.
Oh, proudly they floated, each sun-faded rag,
And brave was the soldier who stood by the flag;
And dear were the eyes that grew dim as they gazed,
Where the emblem of loyalty proudly was raised.

Touch lightly the tatters, tho' list-less they lie,
There once was a time when the stripes floated high;
When the noise of the battle fell thick on the ear,
And freedom crouched lower, and trembled to hear—
When the boom of the cannon was sullen and long,
And the harsh voice of war fell discordant and strong,
And the bullet hissed home to the heart of the true,
And the soldier was dead—for the red, white and blue.

Touch lightly the tatters, the sound of the drums,
As we look at their raggedness, fitfully come;
And the marching of footsteps away to the death,
And the flashing swords, and the sharply drawn breath,
And after the valorous battle was done,
The death-tired faces upturned to the sun;
And we love every tatter, each wind-whistled rag,
For the sake of the comrades who died for the flag!

Touch lightly the tatters, the soldier boy lay
All faint on the battlefield, long miles away;
Unkissed by lips that his dear name were crying,
Unknown to the love that would soften his dying;
And the death angel, stalking so near to the place,
Came nearer, and bent o'er his strife-tired face,
Till he fell fast 'mid the strife, till he found him,
And laid him to rest with the flag wrapped around him

Touch lightly the tatters, they never will fade!
Too dear was the price for their loveliness paid;
Too many the tears that lay thick where they lie,
Too many the faces upturned to the sky;
And as long as there's loyalty under the sun,
The flags will wave on for the deeds that were done;
The pride of our nation, forever it stands,
For freedom will hold it in both willing hands.

When Papa's Sick

When papa's sick, my goodness sakes,
Such awful, awful times it makes;
He speaks in, oh! such lonesome tones,
And gives such ghastly kinds of groans,
And rolls his eyes and holds his head,
And makes ma help him up to bed.
While Sis and Bridget run to heat
Hot water to warm his feet;
And I must get the doctor, quick—
We have to jump when papa's sick.

When papa's sick ma has to stand
Right beside the bed and hold his hand,
While Sis she has to fan an' fan,
For he says he's "a dyin' man,"
And wants the children round him to
Be there when "sufferin' pa gets through."
He says he wants to say good-by,
And kiss us all, and then he'll die;
Then means and says his "breathin's thick,"
It's awful sad when papa's sick.

When papa's sick he acts that way
Until he hears the doctor say,
"You've only got a cold, you know;
You'll be all right in a day to see
And then—well, say! you ought to see
He's different as he can be,
And growls and swears from noon to night
Just cause his dinner ain't cooked right,
And all he does is fuss and kick—
We're all used up when papa's sick.

Helpful Hints for Hustling Housewives

Hot soapsuds are the best cleanser for bronze.

Oysters are indigestible only when overcooked.

Always rinse milk tumblers in cold water before washing them in hot.

Well brushed and spotless clothes are not apt to attract moths.

Flowers left in the sick room at night consume fresh air and are injurious to the patient.

Finely cut yellow and green candied fruit can be sprinkled ocer the soft icing of a cake.

Paraffin taken from the top of jelly or jam can be washed and used many times.

Oil of pennyroal sprinkled in the places infested with ants will soon frighten them away.

Add a little cinnamon to the pulverized sugar in which hot doughnuts are dipped. It adds greatly to the flavor.

After all, no precise time can be given for cooking vegetables. It is just a matter of good judgment and care on the part of the cook.

Now that our garden flowers have gone, a few greens around the house add the needed touch of nature. Grapefruit seeds can be sown in the fern dish and make a very pretty decoration.

Aspirin Freshens Flowers

The best way to revive withering flowers is to dose them with aspirin. An ordinary aspirin tablet dissolved in warm water will fresh the most delicate cut flowers in vases.

Better Candles

If candles are placed in the refrigerator for a day or so before lighting they will burn twice as long. The wax will not trickle down over the candlestick so readily, either.

POETS' CORNER

Smoking Spiritualized

The Indian weed now withered quite,
Though green at noon, cut down at night;
Show thy decay:
All flesh is hay,
Thus think and smoke tobacco.

The pipe so lily-like and weak,
Does thus thy mortal state bespeak.
Thou art even such
Gone with a touch,
Thus think and smoke tobacco.

And when the smoke ascends on high,
Then thou beholdst the vanity
Of worldly stuff
Gone with a puff,
Thus think and smoke tobacco.

And when the pipe grows foul within,
Think on thy soul defiled with sin.
For then the fire
It does require,
Thus think and smoke tobacco.

And see'st the ashes cast away;
Then to thyself thou may'st say
That to the dust
Return thou must,
Thus think and smoke tobacco.

Was this small plant for thee cut down?
So was the plant of great renown;
Which mercy sends
For noble ends,
Thus think and smoke tobacco.

Doth juice medicinal proceed
From such a naughty foreign weed?
Then what's the power
Of Jesus' flower?
Thus think and smoke tobacco.

The promise like the pipe, inlays,
And by the mouth of faith conveys
What virtue flows
From Sharon's rose,
Thus think and smoke tobacco.

In vain the unlighted pipe you blow,
Your pains in outward means are so,
Till heavenly fire
The heart inspire,
Thus think and smoke tobacco.

The smoke, like burning incense towrs,
So should a praying heart of yours,
With ardent cries
Surmount the skies,
Thus think and smoke tobacco.

—This poem is from an old scrapbook and is said to be an extract from Gospel Sonnets printed in an Edinburgh publication in 1793. It is something of a curiosity.

A Frosty Morning

I love frosty mornings,
When all the outer air
Is thinking with a freshness
And vim beyond compare.

The north wind in the treetops
Proclaims the coming dawn,
And sends the crisp leaves rattling
Across the frozen lawn.

For some adjacent farmyard
A watchful chanticleer
With raucous, joyous crowing
Assails the atmosphere.

Then, nearer home, a watchdog,
Awakened from his sleep,
Gives voice to his resentment
In tones prolonged and deep.

A wagon bound for market
Goes creaking down the road;
I hear the axles groaning
Beneath the heavy load.

The light grows at my window,
And on the pane I see
Jack Frost has limned a picture
Of silvery tracery.

Now, from the servants' stairway
Slow feet pass down the hall,
And then a kitchen shutter
Clangs out against the wall.

I love those frosty mornings,
To note these things, and then—
To draw the bedclothes closer,
And go to sleep again.

Woman's Ways

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

Smile a little, smile a little,
As you go along.
Not alone when life is pleasant,
But when things go wrong.
Care delights to see you frown,
Loves to hear you sigh;
Turn a smiling face upon her,
Quick the dame will fly.

Smile a little, smile a little,
All along the road;
Every life must have its burden,
Every heart its load.
Why sit down in gloom and darkness,
With your brief to sup?
As you drink Fate's bitter tonic,
Smile across the cup.

Smile upon the troubled pilgrims
Whom you pass and meet;
Frowns are thorns and smiles are blossoms
Oft for weary feet.
Do not make the way seem harder
By a sullen face.
Smile a little, smile a little,
Brighten up the place.

Smile upon your undone labor;
Not for one who grieves
O'er his task waits wealth or glory.
He who smiles achieves.
Though you meet with loss and sorrow
In the passing years,
Smile a little, smile a little,
Even through your tears.

Poems Wanted

Someone wants the Dutch parody on the "Water Mill," containing, "The mill can never grind with the water that is past." Other poems requested are: "The Johnstown Flood," "Newburg's Fatal Shaft," "There Is Work for All in This World of Ours."

Seemingly small matters are often of great importance; for instance, the height of the chair at the sewing machine and the stool at the kitchen sink.

MRS. YOUNG ENTHUSIASTIC

Cannot Praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Enough. Sick Women Read This Letter

Charleston, S. C. — "I was completely run-down and not able to do my housework. I just dragged myself around and did not have energy enough to get up when I sat down. I read advertisements of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in your books and learned about it. I got benefit from the very first bottle. I continued to take it for some time, and now I am doing all my own work, even washing and ironing, and never felt better in my life. I tell all my friends that the change in my health is due to but one thing and that is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I cannot praise it enough."— Mrs. ANNIE YOUNG, 16 Amherst St., Charleston, S.C.

The reason for such a letter from Mrs. Young is apparent. She got well and is grateful. Recently a nation-wide canvass of women purchasers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was made, and 98 out of 100 reported that they received benefit from taking it.

Because the Vegetable Compound has been helping other women is reason why it should help you.

THE WHITE DESERT

By Courtney Ryley Cooper
Copyright, 1923, by Little, Brown & Co.

Continued From Last Week

"Of course—" then, the last thorn disposed of, she rose—to see Batiste. I look on him as a sort of a guardian. He knew my father. But let's talk about yourself. You seem remarkably clear in your mind to be afflicted with amnesia. Are you sure you don't remember anything—?"

"No—not now. But," and Barry hedged painfully, "I think I will. It acts to me like a momentary thing. Every once in a while I get a flash as though it were all coming back; it was just the fall, I'm sure of that. My head's all right."

"You mean your brain?"

"Yes. I don't act crazy, or anything like that, do I?"

"Well," and she smiled quizzically, "of course, I don't know you, so I have nothing to go by. But I must admit that you say terribly foolish things."

Leaving him to think over that, she turned, laughed a good-by, and with the rolling, bow-legged old Lost Wing in her wake, retraced the path to the top of the hill, there to hesitate a moment, wave her hand quickly, and then, as though hurrying away from her action, disappeared. Barry Houston sat for a long time, visualizing her there on the brow of the hill, her head with its long-visored cap tilted, her hand upraised, her trimness and her beauty silhouetted against the opalesque sky, dreaming,—and with a bit of heartache in it. For this sort of thing had been his hope in younger, fairer days. This sort of a being had been his make-believe companion of a Castle in Spain. This sort of a joking, whimsical girl had been the one who had come to him in the smoke wreaths and tantalized him and promised him—

But now his life was gray. His heart was not his own. His life was at best only a grim, drab thing of ugly memories and angered determinations. If a home should ever come to him, it must be in company with some one to whom he owed the gratitude of friendship in time of need; not love, not affection, but the paying of a debt of deepest honor. Which Barry would do, and faithfully and honestly and truthfully. As for the other—

He leaned against the bark slabs of the cabin. He closed his eyes. He grinned cheerfully.

"Well," came at last, "there's no harm in thinking about it!"

CHAPTER VI

It was thus that Ba'tiste found him, still dreaming. The big voice of the Canadian boomed, and he reached forward to nudge Barry on his injured shoulder.

"And who has been bringing you flowers?" he asked.

"Medaine. That is—Miss Robinette."

"Medaine? Oh, ho! You hear, Golemar?" he turned to the fawning wolf-dog. "He calls her Medaine! Oh, ho! And he say he will marry, not for love. Peuff! We shall see, by gar, we shall see! Eh, Golemar?" Then to Barry, "You have sit out here too long."

"I? Nothing of the kind. Where's the axe? I'll do some fancy one-handed woodchopping."

And while Ba'tiste watched, grinning, Barry went about his task, swinging the axe awkwardly but whistling with the joy of work. Nor did he pause to diagnose his lightheartedness. He only knew that he was in the hills; that the streets and offices and people of the cities, and the memories that they carried, had been left behind for him, that he was in a new world to make a new fight and that he was strangely, inordinately happy. Time after time the axe glinted, to descend upon the chopping block, until at last the pile of stove-wood had reached its proper dimensions, and old Ba'tiste came from the doorway to carry it in. Then, half an hour later, they sat down to their meal of sizzling bacon and steaming coffee—a great, bearded giant and the younger man whom he, in a moment of impulsiveness, had all but adopted. Ba'tiste was still joking about the visit of Medaine, Houston parrying his thrusts. The meal finished, Ba'tiste went forth once more, to the hunt of a bear trap and its deadfall, dragged away by a mountain lion during the last snow. Barry sought again the bench outside the cabin, to sit there waiting and hoping—in vain. At last came evening, and he undressed laboriously for a long rest. Something awaited him in Tabernacle — either the opening of a book of schemes, or at least the explanation of a mystery, and that meant a walk of quite two miles, the exercise of muscles which still ached, the straining of tendons drawn by injury and pain. But when the time came, he was ready.

"Bon—good!" came from Ba'tiste, as they turned into the little village of Tabernacle the next day, skirted the two clapboarded stores forming the "main business district," and edged toward the converted box car that passed as a station. "Bon—the agent is leaving."

Barry looked ahead, to see a man crossing an expanse of flat country toward what was evidently a boarding house. Ba'tiste nudged him.

"You will walk slowly, as though going into the station to loaf. Ba'tiste will come behind—and keep watch."

Barry obeyed. A moment more and he was within the converted box car, to find it deserted and silent, except for the constant clackle of the telegraph key, rattling off the business of a mountain railroad system, like some garrulous old woman, to any one who would listen. There was no private office, only a railing and a counter, which Barry crossed easily. A slight crunching of gravel sounded without. It was Ba'tiste, now lounging in the doorway, ready at a moment to give the alarm. Houston turned hastily toward the file hook and began to turn the pages of the original copy which hung there.

A moment of searching and he leaned suddenly forward. Messages were few from Tabernacle: it had been an easy matter for him to come upon the originals of the telegrams he sought, in spite of the fact that they had been sent more than two weeks before. Already he was reading the first of the night letters:

Barry Houston,
Empire Lake Mill and Lumber Co.,
212 Grand Building, Boston, Mass.

Please order six-foot saw as before. Present one broken today through crystallization.

F. B. Thayer.

"That's one of 'em." Houston grunted the words rather than spoke them. "That was meant for me all right—humph!"

The second one was before him now, longer and far more interesting to the man who bent over the telegraph file, while Ba'tiste kept watch at the door. Hastily he pulled a crumpled message from his pocket and compared them—and grunted again.

"The same thing. Identically the same thing, except for the addresses! Ba'tiste," he called softly, "what kind of an operator is this fellow?"

"No good. A boy. Just out of school. Hasn't been here long."

"That explains it." Houston was talking to himself again. "He got the two messages and—" Suddenly he bent forward and examined a notation in a strange hand.

"Missent Houston. Resent Blackburn."

It explained much to Barry Houston, that scribble of four words. It told him why he had received a telegram which meant nothing to him, yet caused suspicion enough for a two-thousand-mile trip. It explained that the operator, in sending two messages, had, through absent-mindedness, put them both on the wire to the same person, when they were addressed separately, that he later had discovered his mistake and corrected it. Barry smiled grimly.

"Thanks very much, Operator," he murmured. "It isn't every mistake that turns out this lucky."

Then slowly, studiously, he compared the messages again, the one he had received, and the one on the hook which read:

J. C. Blackburn.
Deal Building, Chicago, Ill.

Our friend reports Boston deal put over O. K. Everything safe. Suggest start preparations for operations in time compete Boston for the big thing. Have Boston where we want him and will keep him thtre.

Thayer.

It was the same telegram that Barry Houston had received and puzzled over in Boston, except for the address. He had been right then; the message had not been for him; instead it had been intended decidedly not for him and it meant—what? Hastily Houston crawled over the railing, and motioning Ba'tiste, led him away from the station. Around the corner of the last store he brought forth his telegram and placed it in the big man's hands.

"That's addressed to me—but it should have gone to someone else. Who's J. C. Blackburn of Chicago?"

"Ba'tiste don't know. Try fin' out. Why?"

"Have you read that message?"

The giant traced out the words, almost indecipherable in places from creasing and handling. He looked up sharply.

"Boston? You come from Boston?"

"Yes. That must refer to me. It must mean what I've been suspecting all along—that Thayer's been running my mill down, to help along some competitor. You'll notice that he says he has me where he wants me."

"Oui—yes. But has he? What was the deal?"

"I don't know. I haven't been in any deal that I know of, yet he must refer to me. I haven't any idea what he means by the reference to starting operations, or that sentence about the 'big thing.' There isn't another mill around here?"

"None nearer than the Moscript place at Echo Lake."

"Then what can it be?" Suddenly Houston frowned with presentment. "Thayer's been going with Medaine a good deal, hasn't he?"

"Oui — yes. When Ba'tiste can think of no way to keep him from it."

"It couldn't be that he's made some arrangement with her—about her forest lands?"

"They are not hers yet. She does not come into them until she is twenty-one."

"But they are available then?"

"Oui. And they are as good as yours."

"Practically the same thing, aren't they? How much of the lake does she own?"

"The east quarter, and the forests that front on eet, and the east bank of Hawk Creek."

"Then there would be opportunity for everything, for skidways into the lake, a flume on her side and a mill. That must be—"

"Ba'teese would have hear of eet."

"Surely. But Thayer might have—"

"Ba'teese would have hear of eet," came the repetition. "No, eet is something else. She would have ask Ba'teese and Ba'teese would have said, 'No. Take nothing and give nothing. M'sieu Thayer is no good.' So eet is not that. You know the way back. Bon—good. Go to the cabin. Ba'teese will try to learn who eet is, this Blackburn."

They parted, Ba'teese to lounge back into the tiny town, Houston to take the winding road which led back to the cabin. A pretty road it was, too, one which trailed along beside the stream, now clear with that sharp brilliancy which is characteristic of the mountain creek, a road fringed with whispering aspens, bright green in their new foliage, with small spruce and pine. Here and there a few flowers showed; by the side of the road the wild roses peeped up from the denser growths of foliage, and a vagrant butterfly or so made the round of blossom after blossom. It was spring-summer down here, sharp contrast indeed to the winter which lurked above and which would not fade until June had far progressed. But with it all, its beauty, its serenity, its peace and soft moistness, Houston noticed it but slightly. His thoughts were on other things; on Thayer and his duplicity, on the possibilities of the future, and the methods of combating a business enemy he felt sure was lurking in the background.

It meant more to Houston than the mere monetary value of a loss—should a loss come. Back in the family burying ground in Boston was a mound that was fresher than others, a mound which shielded the form of a man who had died in disappointment, leaving behind an edict which his son had sworn to carry through to its fulfillment. Now there were obstacles, and ones which were shielded by the darkness of connivance and scheming. The outlook was not promising. Yet even in its foreboding, there was consolation.

"I at least know Thayer's a crook. I can fire him and run the mill myself," Barry was murmuring to himself, as he plodded along. "There may be others; I can weed them out. At least saws won't be breaking every two weeks and lumber won't warp for lack of proper handling. Maybe I can get somebody back East to look after the office there and—"

He ceased his soliloquy as he glanced ahead and noticed the trim figure of Medaine Robinette swinging along the road, old Lost Wing, as usual, trailing in her rear, astride a calico pony and leading the saddle horse which she evidently had become tired of riding. A small switch was in one hand, and she flipped it at the new leaves of the aspens and the broad-leafed mullens beside the road. As yet, she had not seen him, and Barry hurried toward her, jamming his cap into a pocket that his hand might be free to greet her. He waved airily as they came closer and called. But if she heard him, she gave no indication. Instead, she turned—swiftly, Houston thought—and mounted her horse. A moment later, she trotted past him, and again he greeted her, to be answered by a nod and a slight movement of the lips. But the eyes had been averted. Barry could see that the thinnest veneer of politeness had shielded something else as she spoke to him—an expression of distate, of dislike, almost loathing!

CHAPTER VII

Why?

Barry Houston could not answer the self-imposed question. He could only stand and stare after her and the trotting, rolling Indian, as they moved down the road and disappeared in the shadow of the aspens at the next curve. She had seen him; there could be no doubt of that. She had recognized him; more, Houston felt sure that she had mounted her horse that she might better be able to pass him and greet him with a formal nod instead of a more friendly acknowledgement. And this was the girl who, an afternoon before, had sat beside him on the worn old bench at the side of Ba'tiste's cabin and picked thorns from the palm of his hand,—thorns from the stems of wild roses which she had brought him! The enigma was too great for Houston. He could only gasp with the suddenness of it and sink back into a dullness of outlook and viewpoint which he had lost momentarily. It was thus that old friends had passed him by in Boston; it was thus that men who had been glad to borrow money from him in other days had looked the other way when the clouds had come. A strange chill went over him.

"Thayer's told her!"

He spoke the sentence like a man repeating the words of an execution. His features suddenly had grown haggard. He stumbled slightly as he made the next rise in the road and went on slowly, silently, toward the cabin.

There Ba'tiste found him, slumped on the bench, staring out at the white and rose pinks of Mount Taluchen, yet seeing none of it. The big man boomed a greeting, and Barry, striving for a smile, answered him. The Canadian turned to his wolf-dog.

"Peuff! Golemar! Loneliness sits badly upon our friend. He is homesick. Trot over the hill and bring to him the petite Medaine! Ah oui," he laughed in immense enjoyment at his raillery, "bring to him the petite Medaine to make him laugh and be happy." Then, seeing that the man was struggling vainly for a semblance of cheeriness, he slid beside him on the bench and tousled his hair with one big hand. "Nev' min' old Ba'teese," he said hurriedly; "the joke when eet is no time. You worry, huh? So, mebbe. Ba'teese help. There are men at the boarding house."

"The Blackburn crowd?"

"So. Seven carpenters, and others. They work for Blackburn, who is in Chicago. They are here to build a mill."

"A mill?" Barry looked up now with new interest. "Where?"

"Near the lake. The mill, eet will be sawing in a month. The rest, the big plant, eet will take time for that."

"On Medaine's land then!" But Ba'tiste shook his head.

"No. Eet is on the five acres own' by Jerry Martin. He has been try' to sell eet for five year. Eet is no good—rocks and rocks—and rocks. They build eet there."

"But what can they do with five acres? Where will they get their lumber?"

The trapper shrugged his shoulders.

"Ba'teese on'y know what they tell heem."

"But surely, there must be some mistake about it. You say they are going to start sawing in a month, and that a bigger plant is going up. Do you mean a complete outfit—planers and all that sort of thing?"

"So."

Houston shook his head.

"For the life of me, I can't see it. In the first place, I have the only timber around here with the exception of Medaine's land, and you say that she doesn't come into that until next year. But they're going to start sawing at this new mill within a month. My timber stretches back from the lake for eight miles; they either will have to go beyond that and truck in the logs for that distance, which would be ruinous as far as profits are concerned, or content themselves with scrub pine and sapling spruce. I don't see what they can make out of that. Isn't that right? All I know about it is from what I've heard. I've never made a cruise of the territory around here. But it's always been my belief that with the exception of the land on the other quarter of the lake—"

"That is all."

"Then where—"

But again Ba'tiste shrugged his shoulders. Then he pulled long at his grizzled beard, regarding the wolf-dog which sat between his legs, staring up at him.

"Golemar," came at last. "There is something strange. Peuff! We shall fin' out, you and me and mon ami." Suddenly he turned, "M'sieu Thayer, he gone."

"Gone? You mean he's run away?"

"By gar, no. But he leave hurried. He get a telephone from long distance. Chicago."

"Then—"

"Ba'teese not know. M'sieu Shuler in the telephone office, he tell me. Eet is a long call, M'sieu Shuler is curious, and he listen in while they, what-you-say, chew up the rag. Eet is a woman. She say to meet her in Denver. This morning M'sieu Thayer take the train. Bon—good!"

"Good? Why?"

"What you know about lumber?" Houston shook his head.

"A lot less than I should. It wasn't my business, you know. My father started this mill out here during boom times, when it looked as though the railroad over Crestline would make the distance between Denver and Salt Lake so short that the country would build up like wild-fire. He got them to put in a switch from above Tabernacle to the mill and figured on making a lot of money out of it all. But it didn't pan out, Ba'tiste. Frist of all, the railroad didn't go to Salt Lake and in the second—"

"The new road will," said the French-Canadian. "Peuff! When they start to build eet, blooey! Eet will be no time."

"The new road? I didn't know there was to be one."

"Ah, oui, oui, oui!" Ba'tiste became enthusiastic. "They shall make eet a road. Eet will not wind over the range like this one. Eet shall come through the mountains with a six-mile tunnel, at Carrow Peak where they have work already one, two, t'ree year. Then eet will start out straight, and peuff! Eet will cut off a hundred mile to Salt Lake. Then we will see!"

"When is all this going to happen?"

The giant shrugged his shoulders.

"When the railroad, eet is ready, and the tunnel, eet is done. When that shall be? No one know. But the survey, eet is made. The land, eet is condem'. So it must be soon. But you say you no know lumber?"

"Not more than any office man could learn in a year and a half. It wasn't my business, Ba'tiste. Father thought less and less of the mill every year. Once or twice, he was all but ready to sell it to Thayer, and would have done it, I guess, if Thayer could have raised the money. He was sick of the thing and wanted to get rid of it. I had gone into the real estate business, never dreaming but that some day the mill would be sold and off our hands. Then—then my trouble came along, and my father—left this will. Since then, I've been busy trying to stir up business. Oh, I guess I could tell a weathered scantling from a green one, and a long time ago, when I was out here, my father taught me how to scale a log. That's about all."

"Could you tell if a man cut a tree to get the greatest footage? If you should say to a lumber jack to fell a tree at the spring of the root, would you know whether he did it or not? Heh? Could you know if a sawyer robbed you of fifty feet on ever' log? No? Then we shall learn. Tomorrow, we shall go to the mill. M'sieu Thayer shall not be there. We shall take Medaine, oui? Yes?"

"I—I don't think she'd go."

"Why not?"

"I'd rather—" Houston was thinking of a curt nod and averted eyes. "Maybe we'd better just go alone, Ba'tiste."

"Tres bien. We shall go into the forest. We shall learn much."

And the next morning the old French-Canadian lived true to his promise. Behind a plodding pair of horses hitched to a jolting wagon, they made the journey, far out across the hills and plateau flats from Tabernacle, gradually winding into a shallow canon which led to places which Houston remembered from years long gone. Beside the road ran the rickety track which served as a spur from the main line of the railroad, five miles from camp—the ties rotten, the plates loosened and the rails but faintly free from rust; silent testimony of the fact that cars traveled but seldom toward the market, that the hopes of distant years had not been fulfilled. Ahead of them, a white-faced peak reared itself against the sky, as though a sentinel against further progress—Bear Mountain, three miles beyond the farthest stretch of Empire Lake. Nearer, a slight trail of smoke curled upward, and Ba'tiste pointed:

"The mill," he said. "Two mile yet."

"Yes, I remember in a hazy sort of way." Then he laughed shortly. "Things will have to happen and happen fast if I ever live up to my contract, Ba'tiste."

"So."

"Yes, I put too much confidence in Thayer. I thought he was honest. When my father died, he came back to Boston, of course, and we had a long talk. I agreed that I was not to interfere out here any more than was necessary, spending my time, instead, in rounding up business. He had been my father's manager, and I naturally felt that he would give every bit of his attention to my business. I didn't know that he had other schemes, and I didn't begin to get on to the fact until I started losing contracts. That wasn't so long ago. Now I'm out here, and if necessary, I'll stay here and be everything from manager to lumberjack, to pull through."

"Bon! My Pierre, he would talk like that." Then the old man was silent for a moment. "Old Ba'tiste, he has notice some things. He will show you. Golemar! Whee!"

In answer to the whining call of the giant, the wolf-dog, trotting beside the lazy team, swerved and nipped at the horses' heels. The pace became a jogging trot. Soon they were in view of the long, smooth mound of sawdust leading to the squat, rambling saw shed. A moment more and the bunk house, its unpainted clapboards blackened by the rain and sun and snows, showed ahead. A half-mile, then Ba'tiste left the wagon and, Barry following him, walked toward the mill and its whining, groaning saws.

"Watch close!" he ordered. "See ever'thing they do. Then remember. Ba'tiste tell you about it when we come out."

Within they went, where hulking, strong-shouldered men were turning the logs from the piles without, along the skidways and to the carriage of the mill, their cant hooks working in smooth precision, their muscles bulging as they rolled the great cyinders of wood into place, steadied them, then stood aside until the carriages should shunt them toward the sawyer and the tremendous revolving wheel which was to convert them into "board feet" of lumber. Hurrying "off-bearers," or carriers, white with sawdust, scampered away from the consuming saw, dragging the bark and slab-sides to a smaller blade, there to be converted into boiler fuel and to be fed to the crackling fire of the stationary engine, far at one end of the mill. Leather belts whirred and slapped; there was noise everywhere, except from the lips of men. For they, these men of the forest, were silent, almost taciturn.

To Barry, it all seemed a smooth-working, perfectly aligned thing; the big sixteen-foot logs went forward, rough, uncouth things, to be dragged into the consuming teeth of the saw; then, through the sheer force of the blade, pulled on until brownness became whiteness, the cylindrical shape a lop-sided thing with one long, glaring, white mark; to be shunted back upon the automatic carriage, notched over for a second incision, and started forward again, while the newly sawn boards traveled on to the trimmers and edgers, and thence to the drying racks.

Log after log skidded upon the carriage and was brought forward, while Houston, fascinated, watched the kerf mark of the blade as it tore away a slab-side. Then a touch on the arm and he followed Ba'tiste without. The Canadian wandered thoughtfully about a moment, at last to approach a newly stacked pile of lumber and lean against it. A second more and he drew something to his side and stared at it.

"Oh, ho!" came at last. "M'sieu Houston, he will, what-you-say, fix the can on the sawyer."

"Why?"

"First," said Ba'tiste quietly, "he waste a six-inch board on each slab-side he take off. Un'stand? The first cut—when the bark, eet is sliced off. He take too much. Eet is so easy. And then—look." He drew his hand from its place of concealment, displaying a big thumb measuring upon a small ruler. "See? Eet is an inch and a quarter. Too thick."

"I know that much at least. Lumber should be cut at the mill an inch and an eighth thick to allow for shrinkage to an inch—but not an inch and a quarter."

"Bon!" Ba'tiste grinned. "Eet make a difference on a big log. Eight cuts of the saw and a good board, ees is gone."

"No wonder I don't make money."

"There is much more. The trimmer and the edger, they take off too much. They make eight-inch boards where there should be ten, and ten where there should be twelve. You shall have a new crew."

"And a new manager," Houston said it quietly. The necessity for his masquerade was fading swiftly now.

"And new men on the kilns. See!"

Far to one side, a great mass of lumber reared itself against the sky, twisted and warped, the offal of the drying kilns. Ba'tiste shrugged his shoulders.

"So! When the heat, eet is made too quick, the lumber twist. Eet is so easy—when one wants some one to be tired and quit!"

To quit! It was all plain to Barry Houston now. Thayer had tried to buy the mill when the elder Houston was alive. He had failed. Now, he was striving for something else to make Houston the newcomer, Houston, who was striving to succeed without the fundamentals of actual logging experience, disgusted with the business and his contract with the dead. The first year and a half of the fight had passed—a losing proposition; Barry could see why now, in warped lumber and thick-cut boards, in broken machinery and unfulfilled contracts. Thayer wanted him to quit; his father's death had tied up the mill proper to such an extent that it could neither be leased nor sold for a long time. But the timber could be bought on a stumpage basis, the lake and flume leased, and with a new mill—

"I understand the whole thing now!" There was excitement in the tone. "They can't get this mill—on account of the way the will reads. I can't dispose of it. But they know that with the mill out of the way, and the whole thing a disappointment, that I should be willing to contract my timber to them and lease the flume. Then they can go ahead with their own plans and their own schemes. It's the lake and flume and timber that counts, anyway; this mill's the cheapest part of it all."

"Ah, oui!" The big man wagged his head in sage approval. "But it shall not be, eh?"

"Not until the last dog dies!"

CHAPTER VIII

"Ah, oui!" Evidently Ba'tiste liked the expression. "Eet shall not be until—what-you-say — the last dog, eet is dead. Come! We will go into the forest. Ba'tiste will show you things you should know."

And to the old wagon again they went, to trail their way up the narrow road along the bubbling, wooden flume which led from the lake, to swerve off at the dam and turn into hills again. Below them, the great expanse of water ruffled and shimmered in the May sun; away off at the far end, a log slid down a skidway, and with a booming splash struck the water, to bury itself for a hundred feet, only to rise at last, and bobbing, go to join others of its kind, drifting toward the dam with the current of the stream which formed the lake. In the smoother spaces, trout splashed; the reflections of the hills showed in the great expanse as the light wind lessened, allowing the surface to become glass-like, revealing also the twisted roots and dead branches of trees long inundated in forming the big basin of water.

Evidently only a few men were working in the hills; the descent of the logs was a thing spaced by many minutes, and the booming of the splash struck forth into the hills to be echoed and re-echoed. Houston stared gloomily at the skid, at the lake and the small parcel of logs drifting there.

"All for nothing," came at last. "It takes about three logs for one—the way they're working."

"Oui! But M'sieu Houston shall learn."

Barry did not answer. He had learned a great deal already. He knew enough to realize that his new effort must be a clean sweep—from the manager down. Distrust had enveloped him completely; even to the last lumberjack must the camp be cleaned, and the start made anew with a crew upon whom he could depend for honesty, at least. How the rest of the system was to work out, he did not know. How he was to sell the lumber which he intended milling, how he was to look after both the manufacturing and the disposing of his product was something beyond him, just at that moment. But there would be a way; there must be. Besides, there was Ba'tiste, heavy-shouldered, giant Ba'tiste, leaning over the side of the wagon, whistling and chiding the faithful old Golemar, and some way Houston felt that he would be an ally always.

The wagon had turned into the deeper forest now redolent with the heavy odor of the coniferous woods, and Ba'tiste straightened. Soon he was talking and pointing — now to describe the spruce and its short, stubby, upturned needles; the lodge-pole pines with their straighter, longer leaves and more brownish, scaly bark; the Englemann spruce; the red fir and limber pine; each had its characteristic, to be pointed out in the simple words of the big Canadian, and to be catalogued by the man at his side. A moment before, they had been only pines, only so many trees. Now each was different, each had its place in the mind of the man who studied them with a new interest and a new enthusiasm, even though they might fall, one after another, into the maw of the saw for the same purpose.

To Be Continued

Always Take
HILL'S
CASCARA QUININE
BROMIDE
Relieves
COLD IN 24 HOURS
LA GRIPPE IN 3 DAYS
All Druggists—30 cents
B-20¢

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

IF YOU wish something new the model shown in No. 1958 ought to satisfy you. It gives you chance to use one of those new and very exquisite printed velvets. Or you can make the waist and panel of printed silk with a skirt of satin. If you are amply proportioned and want to look more slender try No. 1938 whose flowing sleeves manage to attain that effect. The panel also helps carry the eye of the beholder downward. No. 1957 is a frock of charmeen with straight front and back and just the right fullness at the sides to give a becoming line about the hips. This dress is equally good in silk or some woolen material.

No. 1958—Pulled-Up Drapes—The dress pattern can be had in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. For the 36-inch size, 2½ yards 40-inch material with 1¾ yards 3-6inch contrasting is required. Price 15c.

No. 1938—Graceful Lines.—This pattern can be had in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. In the 36-inch size, 3¾ yards of 40-inch material with 1 yard 25-inch contrasting and 8½ yards of binding is required. Price 15c.

No. 1947—Blouse Style—This pattern, cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure, would be lovely to wear on special dress-up afternoons if made of a metal or silk brocade. Silk crepe, either plain, or printed, too, would add a lovely spotch of color to a wardrobe of dark clothes. In the 36-inch size this style requires 1⅞ yards of 36-inch material and 2½ yards of binding. Price 15c.

No. 1957—Slender Model—You can obtain a pattern of this style in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. For the 36-inch size, 3⅞ yards of 40-inch material with 1 yard of binding is required. Price 15c.

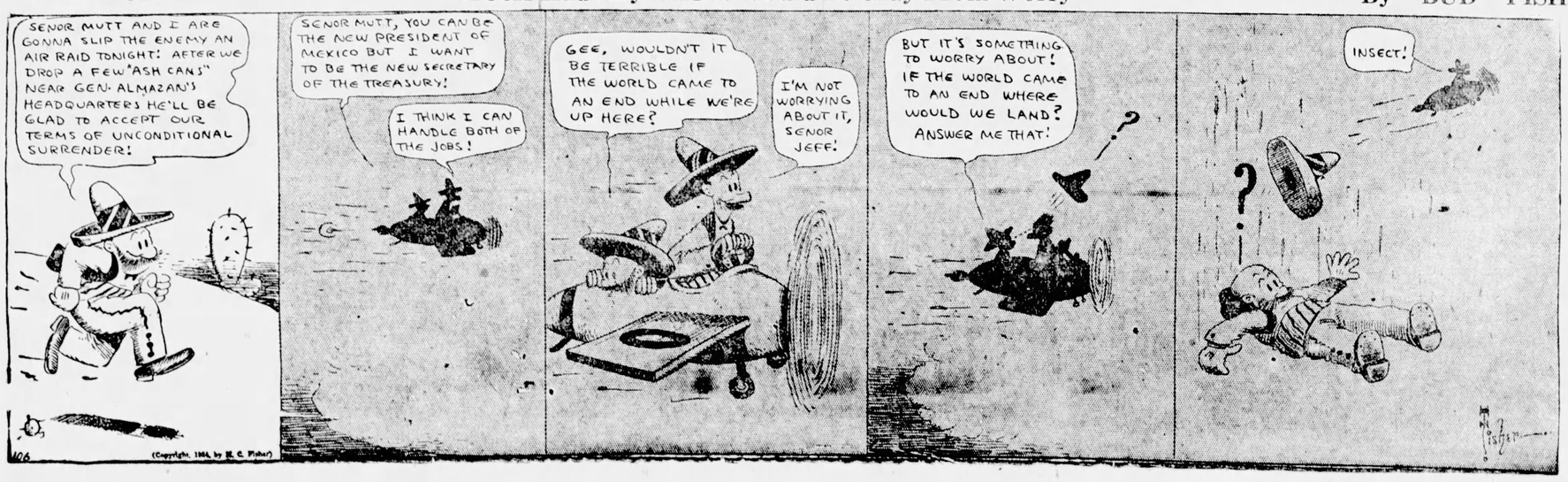
No. 1944—Apron—Two and five-eighth yards of 36-inch cretonne, gingham, percale or any plain or printed cotton that launders well, and an hour and a half and you have this attractive apron, the tie-strings of which are slipped through openings in the back of the body section. The pattern cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Price 15c.

No. 1953—Rompers—For weeny people of 1, 2 and 4 years, who have little or no regard for their clothes, this little romper is just the thing. It would be attractive in yellow, pink, blue or green chambray with the embroidery done in contrasting colors. Cotton pongee would be nice, too. For the 1-year size, 1⅜ yards of 40-inch material is required. Price 15c. The embroidery pattern, No. 674, costs 15c extra.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

MUTT AND JEFF — If Jeff Had Any Hair It Would Be Gray From Worry — By "BUD" FISHER



Child-birth

HOW thousands of women, by the simple method of an eminent physician, have avoided unnecessary miseries through many months and up to the moment Baby has arrived, is fully explained in the remarkable book "Motherhood and the Baby." Tells also what to do before and after baby comes, probable date of birth, baby rules, etc., and about "Mother's Friend," used by three generations of mothers, and sold in all drug stores everywhere. "Mother's Friend" is applied externally, is safe, free from narcotics, permits easier natural readjustment of muscles and nerves during expectancy and childbirth. Start using it today. Mrs. E. E. Kergen, Slayton, Minn., says: "It pulled me through." Send for book today, to Bradfield Regulator Co., BA-76, Atlanta, Ga. "Mother's Friend" is sold at all drug stores.

REED MEASURE HOLDS DYNAMITE

Proposal Before Senate Permits Inquiries Into Everything.

Torn by dissension, the turbulent 68th congress is ready to plunge into an abyss of investigation whose depth is unestimated and unplumbed.

Pending before the senate is a resolution fathered by Senator Reed, Democrat of Missouri, calling for an official investigation by a committee into the "lobbying" and "propaganda" which, it is charged, members of congress are being subjected to on behalf of various pieces of legislation pending and proposed. Indications among both Republicans and Democrats developed the belief among senators that the resolution will pass.

Whether it does, and if it does, the result will be a field day for airing the grievances and counter grievances of all the factions in congress, with the possibility that the probe may uncover some political dynamite.

All Big Industries Represented.

It is estimated by sponsors of the resolution that there are no fewer than 2,000 organizations and individuals in and around the Capitol, working for specific legislation, whose activities would come within the scope of the Reed resolution. Virtually every major industry in the country is represented by an organization to "look out" for its interests. The principal backers of the Reed resolution, however, are aiming at five specific inquiries—one into the efforts of big business interests against any changes being made in the Mellon tax reduction plan and one into the organized drive by peace federations, peace societies, and women's organizations, in favor of the World Court and the League of Nations.

The insurgents, supported to a large extent by the Democrats who have a tax bill of their own, are behind the inquiry into the alleged "lobby propaganda."

After League Propaganda.

The irreconcilables of the senate—Reed, Moses, McCormick and others favor an investigation of what they term "the revival of league propaganda."

Senator McCormick, Republican, Illinois, described the Bok peace plan as "a part of this insidious propaganda" and it would be included in the investigation.

The irreconcilables are particularly interested in the financing of the various peace societies, league organizations, etc., which daily bombard congress to enter the World Court, etc.

The conservatives of the senate and house, however, do not intend to actively and allow the insurgents to run away with all the inquiries. They suggested that such an investigation as is proposed also should properly look into the "lobbying" carried on in behalf of the farm organizations of the country, which would be a red flag to the farm bloc.

Congressional leaders, already harried and worried by factional fighting, said that a veritable Pandora's box of troubles would be opened by the passage of the resolution. And that may in the end decide it, but for the time being it is engaging widespread attention and raising no end of speculation.

SHIP SEIZURES ROIL BRITISH

U. S. Dry Sea Sleuths Are Held Responsible for Resentment.

Foreign office officials in London admit that recurring seizures of British ships by the American prohibition authorities "is causing anxiety and endangering the proposed Anglo-American rum running treaty."

Officials said the best relations now exist between London and Washington and that they hoped the proposed treaty would soon be ratified and made effective. However, they characterized the American ship seizures as "high handed illegal acts which have given rise to considerable irritation in British government circles." This feeling of resentment, it was stated, is not confined to England but is spreading throughout the British empire.

London believes that the seizures were not ordered by Washington but were the result of over zealous officials.

Officials said the dominions are now considering the treaty. They pointed out that any member of a dominion parliament might take sufficient umbrage at the American seizures to prevent his parliament from approving the treaty.

The treaty concerns the dominions as much as it does England and if the dominions disapprove of it, it will have to be rejected by England.

Boils

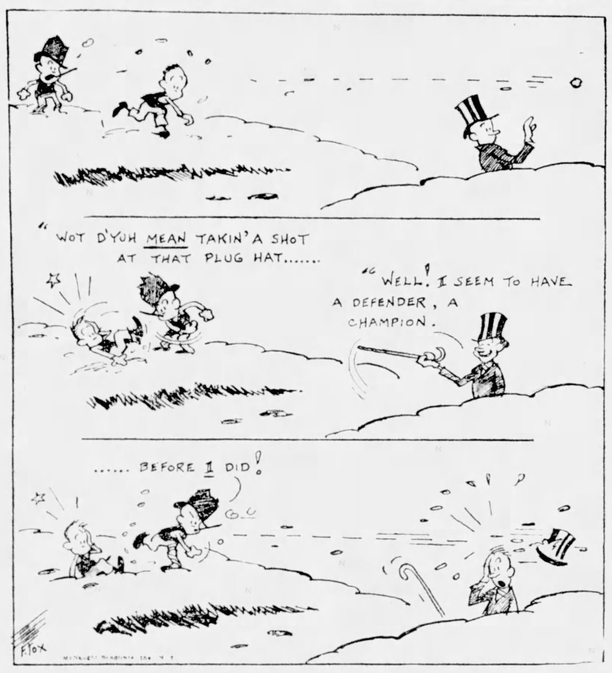
THERE is a reason for everything that happens. Common-sense kills misery. Common-sense also stops boils! S. S. S. is the common-sense remedy for boils, because it is built on reason. Scientific authorities admit its power! S.S.S. builds blood-power, it builds red-blood-cells. That is what makes fighting-blood. Fighting-blood destroys impurities. It fights boils. It fights pimples! It fights skin eruptions! It always wins! Mr. V. D. Schaff, 557 15th street, Washington, D. C., writes:

"I tried for years to get relief from a bad case of boils. Everything failed until I took S. S. S. I am now absolutely cured, and it was S. S. S. that did it."

S. S. S. is sold at all good drug stores in two sizes. The larger size is more economical.

S.S.S. The World's Best Blood Medicine

Mickey (Himself) McGuire



U. S. TO EXTEND CARE OF VETS

New Hospital Program Has Many Buildings Now Near Completion.

The government hospitalization program for World war veterns will be completed by June 30, 1925, Director Hines of the Veterans' bureau said if congress appropriates $11,000,000 requested by Chairman Langley of the public grounds committee by June of this year. An outline of the status of government hospital construction at the close of 1923, made public by Hines, shows:

The construction of a 462-bed neuro-psychiatric hospital at Northampton, Mass., 90.5 per cent complete, with Feb. 9 set for its completion.

Tupper Lake, N. Y., 500-bed tuberculosis hospital, 87 per cent complete, to be ready Jan. 26.

A 255-bed neuro-psychiatric unit at Gulfport, Miss., 73 per cent complete, ready April 15.

A 462-bed neuro-psychiatric hospital at Chillicothe, O., 80.5 per cent complete, ready Feb. 1.

Camp Custer, Mich., 527-bed neuro-psychiatric hospital, 60.8 per cent complete, ready July 8.

Completion of a 305-bed neuro-psychiatric hospital at American Lake, Wash., which will be opened within the next few weeks.

A 225-bed neuro-psychiatric hospital at Knoxville, Ia., 90 per cent complete, ready Feb. 1.

A 125-bed tuberculosis hospital, Excelsior Springs, Mo., 16 per cent complete, ready June 11.

A 436-bed tuberculosis hospital at Chelsea, N. Y., which is being constructed by the treasury department under the first Langley bill, 88 per cent complete, ready May 11.

Contracts awarded for a 250-bed tuberculosis hospital at Livermore, Calif., and plans being studied for building a similar hospital at San Fernando, Calif.

Preparation of plans for building a 60-bed hospital for trachoma patients at Pikeville, Ky., which plans probably will be ready Feb. 1.

A 272-bed neuro-psychiatric hospital at St. Cloud, Minn., 63 per cent complete, ready Sept. 2.

Plans being made for a tuberculosis hospital at Aspinwall, Pa., and for additional neuro-psychiatric facilities at Perryville, Md.

Construction of additional neuro-psychiatric facilities at North Little Rock, Ark., increasing the capacity by 203 beds, 37 per cent complete, ready July 3.

Shark Hide for Shoes

A shoemaker of the Northwest has developed a flourishing business by making hip-high boots from the hides of sharks to be used in the mountains or along trout streams.

DAWES SOUNDS PUBLIC MIND

Converses With Frenchmen Regarding Germany's Ability to Pay.

Charles G. Dawes and Owen D. Young, American representatives on the first expert reparation committee, are having long conversations with persons connected with the reparation problem, among them Jean V. Parmentier, preliminary to the opening of the committee's work.

It is understood the Americans decided it would be prudent in the beginning to confine the inquiry to practical questions, such as the stabilization of German currency, probably by a new bank issue; advice upon the formation of the budget so Germany can pay its government's internal expenses out of its revenue; the length of the moratorium necessary before reparation payments can be resumed, and cogent questions.

The atmosphere in which the committee will begin its work appears more favorable than at any time since the signing of the peace treaty. The failure of all previous plans of settlement is attributed to the fundamental states of mind in both Germany and France. The successive governments in Berlin were regarded in France as following policies of non-payment, disorganizing their own budgets, and depreciating the mark to the last limits, which resulted in what is described by Germany as a desperate economic situation.

Captured Bandits Build China Roads

Two thousand Chinese bandits have been captured within the last few months and pressed into service as road builders, the department of commerce was informed today by Consul General E. S. Cunningham at Shanghai.

Some of these bandits were of the gang which captured a trans-continental train in the Chinese "bad lands," holding a number of Americans and others captive in a mountain retreat. Others have been in bands preying on missionary settlements.

The consul general says the Chinese provincial governments are endeavoring to get some practical use out of the bandit class. Formerly they have been executed almost immediately after capture.

Danes Guard German Border

Germans today are leaving the fatherland in such large numbers that the Danish government has reinforced its guards along the German-Danish border to prevent the passage of individuals whose papers are not in order.

DOCTOR WARNS OF RADIO DAZE

World Shuns God and Love to Grovel in Luxury, He Asserts.

In these products of civilization, says Dr. Albert Abrams, lurks the demon that will destroy the human race.

"We are doomed," the doctor declared, in his Sacramento street clinic, crowded with the lame, halt and blind, and doctors come to investigate his cures.

Aside from his curative processes by means of vibration, his detection of ancestry, illness and love by means of machines invented and patented by him, his startling theories concerning colors and their effects upon human diseases, the doctor is now diagnosing disease by radio. Also, he claims to analyze the condition of a patient he has never seen by means of the patient's photograph.

"Our civilization has killed off all chances for happiness," he said. "We live so fast, we cover territory so swiftly, we cannot observe. We see a motion picture. One hour later, we try to remember the plot. It has passed like a dream. A day has been wasted.

"We motor through a country. Can we describe it later? We have gone too fast.

Speed Destroys Memory.

"Speed has destroyed our sense of observation, our recognition of values.

"The radio is a spreader of hatred. The world is dying, poisoned by human hatred. There was a time when we might have had great hopes from our systems of communication, our railways, machines, telephones, radios. No more. They have proved that the closer people are brought together the swifter their hate travels. Familiarity breeds contempt. All these things tend to make wars more swifter, surer and dangerous.

"Our health is going. Mankind is verging in femininity, womankind is becoming masculine. What is this due to? Not cigarets, drinking, other vices. These are practically of no effect. No, it is the swiftly racing spirit of the times.

"We are doomed because we know too much. We should have died in our first innocence or stayed there. We have no gods. God is paternity. To believe in God is to believe in fatherhood and motherhood, to look up in faith. Now we do not look up.

"Love Is Lost Art."

"Love is a lost art. Women do not love their husbands as they once did. They have not the love for their children the old race had. They are too individual.

"Love has become a transient matter of sex. Sex screams its way through every expression of our modernity. It is emphasized in every motion picture, it is accentuated in the dress of every woman.

"Ignorance is bliss. I would be a village blacksmith under a spreading chestnut, rather than the greatest scientist that ever lived. One learns too much. We seem very small. We forget laws. And man needs laws for happiness.

"A child must be bound by laws or he gets into trouble. It is so with the older children. We see nothing higher than ourselves. We are complete in ourselves. And the man who sees nothing beyond himself is miserable.

Women to the Rescue.

"Well, it is up to the women, now. They must try to bring peace out of this mess of wars and hatreds and miseries we have drifted into. And the secret of all happiness is health.

"Man must go back to his first innocence. He must find something to believe in or he will be wiped off the earth and leave it for the happier animals who have never lost their ideals, as they have never had any."

U. S. Nurses Train Brazilians

Fifty-two American trained nurses are employed teaching Brazilian women the tricks of their trade in the hospital in Rio de Janeiro. They were brought there by the public health department at the suggestion of the Rockefeller Foundation commission.

The Latest Markets

Numerous favorable developments influencing trading in securities caused pronounced strength in the New York Stock exchange dealings during the week ended Jan. 11. Rail stocks were market leaders during much of the time, but industrials came to the fore in the final hour Friday, indicating the strong tone of the market after a week of marked advances throughout the list.

The average price of 20 railroad stocks scored an upturn of more than 2¾ points, the industrial average was a little more than two points higher and both groups were exploring new altitudes since the recovery started late in October. Trading volume held well above the million share daily mark, the total for five full sessions and a half being approximately 7,000,000 shares, the heaviest volume since the spring of 1923. At the close the industrial average at 97.46 stood at a new high on the move, was more than 11½ points above the October low, and within less than eight points of its 1923 high. The rail average reached the week's high Wednesday at 83.06, and at that time was less than six points above the October low, seven points from the 1923 high and a little less than 11 points below the peak reached in September, 1922.

Back of the splendid market showing were numerous factors of an inspiring nature. Decision of the supreme court upholding the recapture clause of the transportation act injected life into low priced railroad issues and the two to six-point gains in stocks of such roads as New Haven, Erie, Wabash, Pere Marquette, Northwestern, Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Baltimore & Ohio, Nickel Plate, Chesapeake & Ohio and Southwestern lines created more confidence in other sections of the list. Oils were quiet despite numerous advances of 10c to 80c a barrel in the price of crude oil in various fields.

Election of Senator Smith, Democrat, to the chairmanship of the interstate commerce committee, replacing Senator Cummins, Republican, in that office, was not construed as bearish on the rail issues. Senator Smith's record, Wall street critics pointed out, was not such as to cause alarm. Also, it seemed that prospective rail legislation would be impossible, with the even balance in the senate between Republicans and Democrats. While the insurgent group might conspire to force some sort of a rail law through in a vote trading scheme, it was pointed out that a very good economist occupies the White House and that prospective legislation harmful to prosperity and finance at this session of congress has but little chance of ever becoming effective.

The first increase in unfilled orders on the books of the United States Steel corporation since March, 1923, was reported for December. Hardening steel prices together with the prospect for further increase in buying during the early months of 1924 increased confidence in this major industry.

Weakness of foreign exchange, the British and French rates featuring, failed to unsettle the market, due perhaps to the fact that London and Paris investors were said to be buying American securities. Exchange weakness was linked with conversion of foreign currencies into dollar bills. The fall of the franc to around 4.75 cents has occasioned much discussion as to the prospect of the franc ever again returning to par. A few observers have abandoned hope that it will.

Distinct easiness prevailed in the money market, bond prices rising in response. The federal reserve combined ratio jumped from 73.8 per cent to 78.4 per cent, the highest mark since September, 1922, and a half point higher than at any time in 1923. The New York bank reserve statement was even more remarkable, the reserve ratio rising to 85.9 per cent and gold reserves suddenly showing a large expansion. Call money dropped to 3¾ per cent Friday afternoon following announcement that more than $20,000,000 was available at New York. This was the lowest rate since September, 1923.

Sentiment in grains underwent a distinct change during the week. Corn futures established new high records for the season and wheat shorts were said to have covered freely on Friday. A prominent Chicago commission house gave indication of a change in attitude with respect to the course of corn prices and later in the week another Chicago house acted similarly with respect to wheat. Continued strength of Liverpool and Winnipeg markets recently has revived the hope that the world basis of wheat might be found too low instead of the domestic markets too high from the world standpoint.

Reports of a strong spot and statistical position were reflected in advances in the cotton market during the early part of the week, but prices eased off later when the attention of traders appeared to be turning to complaints of a continued poor demand for cotton goods and reports of mill curtailment.

Grain

Toledo—Wheat, cash, $1.12@1.13. Corn, cash, 80½@81½c. Oats, cash, 51½@52½c. Barley, cash, 64@67c. Clover seed, cash, $13.75; Feb., $13.90; March, $13.90. Alsike, cash, $9.50; Feb., $9.60; March, $9.70. Timothy, cash, $4.02; Feb., $4.10.

Chicago—Wheat, May, $1.09¼; July, $1.07¾; Sept., $1.06⅝. Corn, May, 78⅛c; July, 79⅛c; Sept., 79⅞c. Oats, May, 46¾c; July, 44⅞c. Rye, May, 75⅛c; July, 75⅝c.

Produce

Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 57c; solid pack, 56c; nut margarine, 25½@26½c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 30@31c; Michigan, 29½@30c; Vermont, 35c; Longhorn, 31@32c.

Eggs—Candled, 42c; selects, 50c; storage, 34@37c.

Bacon—Fat, 11c; lean, 20c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 16c; 9 to 10 lbs., 15c; 11 to 12 lbs., 13c; 13 to 15 lbs., 11c. Hams—17c. Lard, 13½c.

Live Poultry—Ducks, 21@23c; geese, 15@17c; turkeys, 25@28c; hens, 21@22c; light hens, 15@16c; Leghorn broilers, 15@17c; broilers, 21@22c; stags, 12@14c.

Hides—No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; bull, 3c; green calf, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 10½c; kip, 10c; No. 2 kip, 8½; cured hides, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; horse hides, $3.00.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tub lots, 57½c@58½c; extra firsts, 56½@58½c; firsts, 55½@57½c; packing stock, 27@31c; standards, 55½@57½c; prints, 1c a pound extra. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 41c; extra firsts, 39c; Ohio firsts, 38c; western firsts, 37c; refrigerator extras, 29c; firsts, 27c. Oleomargarine—Nut, 22@23c; high grade, made of animal oil, 27@27½c; lower grades, 20@21c. Cheese—Old York state, 28@29c; brick, 28½@29c; fancy Swiss, 41@43c; limburger, 28@30c. Poultry—Live, fat fowls, 22@23c; springers, 22@23c; old roosters, 14@15c; geese, 15@17c; heavy white ducks, 25@26c; light colored ducks, 20@22c; medium fowls, 19@20c; Leghorn fowls, 15@16c; Leghorn springers, 15c; turkeys, 28@30c. Rabbits, $4.00@4.25 a dozen. New potatoes—Bermuda, $16.50 a barrel. Potatoes—Michigan round whites, $2.35@2.40 a 150-pound sack; Petoskey, $2.50 a 150-pound sack; Ohio, $2.25@2.50 a 150-pound sack; Wisconsin fine stock, $2.30 a 150-pound sack; Colorado Brown Beauties, $2.50 a 110-pound sack. Sweet potatoes—Maryland, $2.75 a hamper; Alabama Nancy Halls, $2.75 a hamper; Delaware, $2.75 a hamper.

Chicago—Poultry, alive, unsettled; fowls, 16@22c; springs, 19c; roosters, 14c; geese, 13c; turkeys, 20c. Butter—Unchanged; creamery extras, 53½c; standards, 52c; extra firsts, 50½@52½c; firsts, 47@49c; seconds, 44@45c. Eggs, higher; receipts, 6,514 cases; firsts, 37c; ordinary firsts, 33@34c; refrigerator extras, 24½c; refrigerator firsts, 23@23½c. Potatoes, about steady; receipts, 125 cars; Wisconsin sacked round whites, $1.20@1.40; bulk, $1.35@1.50; frozen and poorly graded bulk and sacked, $1.00@1.15; Minnesota sacked round whites, U. S. No. 1 and partly graded, $1.20@1.35; sacked Red River Ohios, $1.50.

New York—Butter firm; receipts, 13,044. Eggs, steady; receipts, 10,101; state, nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 42@48c; Pacific coast whites, extras, 49½@50½c; firsts to extra firsts, 44@49c.

Live Stock

Cleveland—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market slow; 25c lower; choice yearlings, $8.75@9.75; fair to good yearlings, $7.75@8.75; choice handyweight butcher steers, $7.50@8.50; fair to good butcher steers, $6.50@7.50; choice heavy steers, $8.00@9.00; fair to good heavy and plain steers, $7.00@8.00; common and light butcher steers, $5.25@6.25; choice heifers, $6.50@7.50; fair to good heifers, $5.00@5.75; choice cows, $5.00@5.50; fair to good cows, $4.00@4.50; common cows, canners and cutters, $2.00@3.00; choice handyweight bulls, $5.25@6.25; choice heavy bulls, $5.00@5.50; common and bologna bulls, $4.00@4.50. Calves—Receipts, 1,600; market steady; good to choice veal calves, $12.50@13.50; fair to good, $6.00@9.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,000; market slow. Good to choice spring lambs, $12.50@13.25; fair to good, $10.00@11.00; good to choice sheep, $6.50@7.50; good to choice ewes, $5.00@6.00; common, $2.00@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; market 25c lower; yorkers, mixed heavies and mediums, $7.60; pigs and lights, $7.00; roughs, $6.00; stags, $4.50.

Chicago—(U. S. Department of Agriculture—Hogs—Receipts, 60,000; mostly 10c to 15c lower; desirables 160 to 225-pound averages, $7.15@7.30; good and choice 240 to 300-pound butchers, $7.35@7.40; top, $7.40; packing sows, $6.60@6.80; slaughter pigs unchanged; strong weight, $6.50@7.00. Cattle—Receipts, 33,000; slow; choice light yearlings about steady; others and matured steers, 15c to 40c lower; $10.00 downward; top long yearlings, $11.50; others, $11.25@11.40; best matured steers, $10.75; fed steers and yearlings, $7.70@10.00; fat cows and most grades beef heifers, 25c to 50c lower; cows selling at $4.50@5.50, and beef heifers at $5.25@6.50; canners and cutters, steady; bulls, 15c to 25c lower; bulk best weighty bolognas, $5.00@5.25; veal calves, 50c to 75c lower; packers taking bulk good and choice light and handyweight vealers, $10.00@10.50 and above; stockers and feeders, steady. Sheep—Receipts, 25,000; fat lambs slow; 15c to 25c lower; sheep and feeding lambs, steady; desirable fat wooled lambs, $12.50@13.65; medium to good handyweight fat ewes, $7.50; choice feeding lambs, $13.00.

Indianapolis—Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; 15@20c lower; heavy, $7.40; light, $7.40; top, $7.50; pigs, $5.00@7.25. Cattle—Receipts, 1,400; unevenly lower; slow; steers, $6.50@10.00; beef cows, $4.00@6.00; heifers, $5.00@9.50. Calves—Receipts, 600; lower; veals, $7.50@14.00. Sheep—Receipts, 500; steady; sheep, nominal; lambs, $9.00@13.00.

East Buffalo—Cattle—Receipts, 3,250; fairly active; cows steady; all others grades 25c lower; shipping steers, $9.50@11.00; butchers, $8.25@10.00; yearlings, $9.00@11.00; heifers, $6.00@8.25; cows, $3.00@6.50; canners and cutters, $2.00@3.00; bulls, $3.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, $4.50@7.00; fresh cows and springers, fairly active and steady, $35.00@125.00 per head. Calves—Receipts, 2,200; active, 50c lower, $4.00@14.50. Hogs—Receipts, 24,000; active and steady to 10c lower; heavy, $7.75@7.85; mixed yorkers and light yorkers, $7.00@7.50; pigs, $6.75@7.00; roughs, $6.25; stags, $3.50@4.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 16,000; active and steady; no change in prices.

Pittsburgh—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500; steady; steers, $9.65@10.25; heifers, $7.50@8.50; cows, $5.50@6.50. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; slower; heavies and heavy yorkers, $7.80@7.90; light yorkers, $7.25@7.50; pigs, $7.00@7.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,000; top sheep higher, $8.75; top lambs, lower, $13.75. Calves—Receipts, 1,200; lower; top, $15.00.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

FOR READERS OF THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

Go over them each week and write to advertisers whose propositions interest you. Say you saw the ad in THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

Over One Million Persons See These Little Ads Every Week

CHARGE FOR SPACE—75 cents per agate line. Send cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines nor more than forty-two lines. Advertisements that reach us Tuesday morning will appear in issue of that week.

Only Reliable Advertisements Printed

MALE HELP WANTED

EARN $110 to $250 monthly; expenses paid as Railway Traffic Inspector. Position guaranteed after completion of 3 months' home study course or money refunded. Excellent opportunities. Write for Free Booklet, G-139 Stand, Business Training Inst., Buffalo, N. Y.

BE A DETECTIVE; excellent opportunity, good pay, travel. Write C. T. Ludwig, 205 Westover Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MEN wanting Forest Ranger, Railway Mail Clerk, and other govt. positions, write for particulars. Mokane, B15, Denver, Colo.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

EARN Big Money Weekly, spare time, home, vicinity, representing music publishers, addressing circulars for music orders. Send 10c for music, information. American Music Co., 1658 Broadway, Dept. D-15, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

WE PAY $50 A WEEK and expenses and give a Ford auto to men to introduce poultry and stock compounds. Imperial Co., D-47, Parsons, Kan.

GET OUR FREE SAMPLE CASE—Toilet articles, perfumes and specialties. Wonderfully profitable. La Derma Co., Dept. RP, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS

AGENTS—Make a dollar an hour, Sell Mendets, a patent patch for instantly mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package free. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. 710-C, Amsterdam, N. Y.

RUMMAGE sales make $50 daily. We start you. Representatives wanted everywhere. Wholesale Distributors, Dept. 119, 609 Division St., Chicago.

WE START YOU WITHOUT A DOLLAR—Soaps, Extracts, Perfumes, Toilet Goods. Experience unnecessary. Carnation Co., Dept. 206, St. Louis.

PATENTS

PATENTS—Booklet free, highest references, best results, promptness assured. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 644 G St., Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL.

SIXTH and SEVENTH BOOK OF MOSES, Egyptian secrets. Black art, other rare books. Catalogue free. Star Book Co., L-41, Camden, N. J.

POEMS, MANUSCRIPTS WANTED.

WRITERS—ATTENTION! Stories, poems, plays, etc., are wanted for publication. Good ideas bring big money. Submit manuscripts or write Literary Bureau, 114 Hannibal, Mo.

POEMS WANTED—Sell your song-verses for cash. Submit mss. at once, or write New Era Music Co., 162, St. Louis, Mo.

TOBACCO

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO. Chewing, 5 lbs., $1.75; 10 lbs., $3; smoking, 5 lbs., $1.25; 10 lbs., $2; pay when received. pipe and recipe free. FARMERS' TOBACCO UNION, PADUCAH, KY. D-30.

CHICKS.

CHICKS—Leading varieties; our big illustrated chick book free. Comfort Hatchery, Box 730, Windsor, Mo.

FRUIT TREES

FRUIT TREES direct to planters in large or small lots by express, freight or parcel post. It will pay you to get our prices before buying. Free 68 page catalog. Peaches, apples, plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nut, berries, pecans, vines. Ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 132, Cleveland, Tenn.

MISSOURI FARM LANDS.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE, $5 DOWN, $5 monthly buys 40 acres productive land near town; price $200. $10 monthly buys 80 acres. Box 425-T, Carthage, Mo.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE—124 acres, creek bottom and upland; 2 horses, 2 stock barns, 1 tobacco barn, good water. For information write W. R. Stone, Yale, Tenn.

MISCELLANEOUS FARMS FOR SALE

125 Acres—Season's Crops
9 Cattle, Furniture, Tools; $1,900

Good income, comfortable winter assured, only 1½ miles depot town, all advantages, good markets; productive dark loam fields, brook-watered pasture, 60 apple and plum trees; comfortable 6-room house, running water, good 50 ft. basement barn, granary, poultry house. Women must sell; $1900, horse, 9 cows and calves, furniture, cream separator, crops included to settle now. Less than half cash. Details page 75 Illus. Catalog. Bargains—many states. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150S Nassau St., New York City.

DRASTIC RAIL REFORM URGED

LaFollette Would Adjust Rates on Basis of Service Costs.

Drastic amendment of the transportation and railroad valuation acts was proposed last week in the senate by Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin, leader of the Republican insurgent bloc, and the man who brought about the election of Ellison D. Smith, a South Carolina Democrat, as chairman of the Interstate Commerce committee.

Chairman Smith stated that he would call the committee together and that it would handle railroad legislation "sanely and in the manner the people will want their representatives in congress to handle it."

The makeup of the committee was completed with the formal confirmation by the senate of the selection as a member of Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, who was deposed as chairman. Some senators had questioned the right of Senator Cummins to a place on the committee in view of the senate vote against him for the chairmanship, but Senator Robinson of Arkansas, the Democratic leader, obtained unanimous consent for the confirmation of his appointment.

Under the amendments proposed by Senator LaFollette, railroad rates would be fixed on the basis of the cost of service. Mr. LaFollette explained that by cost of service he meant operating expenses, plus actual capital cost, such as interest on bonds, plus fair dividends for stock that represents money invested.

"I reject the theory," Senator LaFollette said, "that public utilities have any right to earn profits on inflated and fictitious values."

SHIPPING BOARD KEEPS CONTROL

Reserves Right to Guide Fleet Corporation; is Favored by Coolidge.

The shipping board resolution separating the board from the Emergency Fleet corporation, as the direct operating agency of the government merchant fleet reserves to the board "any and all powers of supervision and control" vested in its by-laws."

Specifically reserving to the board the power of final decision as to trade routes and ship sales and the right to dispense with the services of the fleet corporation head, the resolution made public recently sets forth that it is the board's policy to delegate to the corporation "all power, authority and control essential to the full and efficient operation" by it of the government fleet.

The board delegates to the corporation the authority of management, operation, maintenance and repair of vessels.

Although the board's statement said it understood the resolution meets the views of President Coolidge as to the new plan of operation desired by the executive, it was said at the White House that the reservations of power by the board were not altogether satisfactory to Mr. Coolidge, but that he had given his approval on the condition of assurance of full co-operation by the board with Leigh C. Palmer, who has accepted the presidency of the fleet corporation.

In making known his acceptance of the office after a visit to the White House Mr. Palmer said that he had obtained assurance of board members of such co-operation.

Tennyson left college without taking a degree.

ASPIRIN

Say "Bayer" and Insist!

BAYER

Genuine

Genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" have been proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over twenty-three years. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

URGES NEW COAL STRIKE BE AVERTED

This is one of a series of articles in which some of the most vital problems before the American people are discussed by some of the best known leaders of American thought and industry.—Editor's note.

BY EDWARD F. ROBERTS

Are we facing another coal strike in the spring?

Rumors persist that on April 1, when the existing agreement between the operators and the miners in the bituminous fields expires, the country will be plunged into a disastrous labor war with all its resultant injury to business and prosperity.

Can this possible catastrophe be averted by government action? For an answer to that question I went to John Hays Hammond, chairman of the federal coal commission and America's greatest mining expert.

Mr. Hammond believes that prompt action by congress in carrying out at least some of the recommendations of the coal commission would go a long way toward preventing a strike if it did not remove the possibility entirely.

Two Armed Camps.

"I don't know whether there will be a strike or not," said Mr. Hammond, "but there is no doubt that both sides are today like two armed camps looking for trouble. A strike may be precipitated by extravagant demands on the part of the miners but if that calamity does happen the operators cannot escape their share of the blame. When the coal commission intervened last year and succeeded in having an agreement signed the miners were willing to make it for two years, but the operators absolutely refused to sign for longer than 12 months. If they had been more reasonable then we would have no strike talk now."

"Admitting the possibility of a strike what can the government do?" I asked.

"The first thing to be done and a step which should be taken at once is the establishment of a permanent board of inquiry as a division of the interstate commerce commission as was recommended by our commission. By April 1, when the existing agreement between the miners and operators expires, this board can be in full possession of all the necessary facts up to date and, if a strike were called, could place the responsibility where it belonged and the public would do the rest. Congress should also at once authorize the President to take over the mines in an emergency, as was also recommended in the report of the commission. But that would be a step to be taken only in a very great emergency such as when a strike was prolonged to the extent that the great industries of the country were threatened with serious injury through a coal shortage."

No Forced Labor.

"Should the government take over the mines how would they operate them?"

"Not by soldiers or by any kind of forced labor," replied Mr. Hammond emphatically. "Our commission reported against government ownership or government operation and I am personally decidedly opposed to either. A situation might arise where operation of the mines by the government was of vital concern to our industrial life but in such case I believe that all the government should do would be to establish a fair wage scale and invite those who wished to work to do so guaranteeing them full protection. To attempt to force men to work is repugnant to American principles and has never proved successful in any country."

"Except in the case of such an emergency as you have mentioned you do not believe then in direct action by the government?"

"I don't believe it is necessary in the case of an ordinary strike. Government interference with business is always a dangerous thing. What the government could and should do is to see that the public gets the facts and that would be one of the most important functions of the permanent board which we have recommended. If the American people know where to place the blame for a strike they can bring to bear on the offending side the most irresistible power in the world—public opinion. Neither operators nor miners could long resist that pressure.

Inspect Coal at Mines.

"There is another thing which the government could and should do for the protection of the public against the so-called "fire proof" coal, which is often dumped on the market during a strike. One way to stop that practice would be for the interstate commerce commission to have inspectors at the mines who would refuse transportation to coal that was not properly graded. The state governments could also have inspectors at their borders if necessary."

I asked Mr. Hammond if it was true, as frequently charged, that the miners were infected by Bolshevism.

"There are a good many Communists in the miners' ranks," he replied thoughtfully, "and they are by no means confined to the miners of foreign birth either. Many of the Communist leaders are native Americans, although it was true that their teachings spread easiest among the foreign element."

"Do you include John L. Lewis among the radical leaders?" I asked.

Radicals Fight Lewis.

"Most certainly not. The radicals are trying their best to get rid of Lewis and I believe that he is doing everything possible to drive them out of the ranks of his organization just as Gompers is trying to do in the American Federation of Labor. In my work with the Civic federation I was much in contact with a number of the labor leaders and I have long been satisfied that labor unions are here to stay. I have no hesitation in saying that it is the part of wisdom for employers to back men of the type of Gompers and Lewis instead of letting union organizations get into the hands of men like Bill Haywood and Howarth, the Communist leader among the Kansas miners."

I asked Mr. Hammond to sum up for me what he regarded as the accomplishment of the federal coal commission.

"Well," he said with a smile, "if you are asking me to answer our critics I will have to be excused. Personally I feel satisfied with the President's statement in his message to congress that our report was the best ever made on the subject. The trouble with a good many criticisms that have been made is that they are based on ignorance of what our commission was. We were blamed, for instance, for not preventing the strike in the anthracite field, but we were absolutely without authority to do anything of the kind. We were strictly a fact-finding body and I believe that our report contains the greatest amount of data that has ever been collected in the coal industry. That report gives a foundation of solid facts on which the government can now proceed if it so wishes.

"As a matter of fact I do not believe that abuses in the coal industry can be ended by outside interferences. Reform in the coal industry must come and the one way to start that reform is to give the American people the facts. That is what our commission has done. As far as definite action went we did intervene and successfully in the bituminous field and brought about an agreement which prevented a market scare and stabilized prices. That action alone saved the government in its purchase of coal much more than the $600,000 which was spent by the commission."

(Copyright by U. P. C. News Service, Inc.)

Get the Best for Your Money

Every person is interested in making a safe and profitable investment—this applies to the paper you read just as much as to financial matters.

There are two weekly publications—leaders in their respective fields—that you should have in your home.

The National Stockman and Farmer—devoted to crops, livestock, fruit, poultry, market and the business side of farming. Its aim is, to make poor farmers good and good farmers better.

The Toledo Weekly Blade—a home and farm newspaper that can be made to yield endless service by utilizing its many departments.

By special arrangement, both of these papers to you by mail for one year—only $1.50.

— Order Today —

Toledo Weekly Blade
Toledo, Ohio Date.....192...

Please find inclosed $1.50 for which send me the National Stockman and Farmer and the Toledo Weekly Blade each for one year.

Name ..... R. F. D. No.....

Postoffice ..... State .....

189969A

COUZENS SEEKS SURTAX DEBATE WITH MELLON

A ll Secretary's Figures Attacked by Wealthy Senator; Cut in Levy "Unnecessary."

One of the wealthiest men in the country last week challenged Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of the treasury, to a public debate on the merits of the Mellon tax reduction program.

The challenge was issued by Senator James Couzens, Republican, Michigan, who in a letter to the secretary of the treasury admitted that he, Couzens, paid an income tax of $7,229,161.75 for 1919.

Notwithstanding that, and the great amount of money he personally would save under the reduction of surtaxes on big incomes, the Michigan senator said he was opposed to a material decrease in the surtax.

Fourth Letter in Series.

Senator Couzens' letter to Secretary Mellon was the fourth in their exchange of views in the tax reduction proposed by Mr. Mellon. In the other correspondence Mr. Mellon defended his tax plan, asserting that it would draw wealth from its hiding place and into the field of productive enterprise, a contention which Senator Couzens will not grant.

In his communication Senator Couzens said:

"I think the best way to settle this apparent difference of opinion between us is perhaps to debate the subject before an audience, where both of us will be required to rely upon our knowledge of the subject rather than rely upon statisticians who can make figures tell any kind of story, or clever lawyers who can argue from any side.

Thinks Debate Fair Test.

"We are both business men, so I think a debate would be a fair test of our knowledge of the subject and enable the people of the country to get at the truth. Therefore, in a perfectly friendly manner, I suggest that we engage some large hall, divide the expenses, and invite the public to hear the discussion."

Secretary Mellon's arguments in favor of reducing surtaxes from 50 to 25 per cent were challenged all down the line by the Michigan senator, who is rated as probably the richest man in the sixty-eighth congress. He made his money as a partner of Henry Ford.

"Several years ago, from personal experience," said Couzens' letter, "I had many investments which, on the basis of the money I put into those investments, returned me from 20 to 40 per cent, but on the basis of market value for the investments, they only returned about 8½ per cent."

Not Well Founded.

"I therefore, believe that your statement that the proper basis is the market value of securities is not well founded. The market basis is fixed by the earning capacity of industry and has no weight with the original investor except when he wants to sell his securities. The country is not interested in whether he is able to sell his securities, because it only means a transfer of ownership and not the establishment of any new machinery or productivity.

"As a personal experience in this matter, I point out that during the 10 years the federal government has collected income taxes I have paid into the federal treasury $8,223,679.31, nearly all of which has been surtax.

"In 1920, based on 1919 income, I paid 65 per cent surtax or a total of $7,229,161.75 to the federal treasury.

Due to Transfer.

"That resulted entirely from a transfer of ownership of certain property I had and in no way had any effect whatever on the industry of the country.

"Had the present law been in force, I would have saved nearly $2,000,000, and if your present proposal of a maximum of 25 per cent surtax had been law, I would have saved nearly $4,000,000; so I do not see where the country gains by creating these enormous savings for those well able to pay.

"If your proposal is enacted into law there will be a deluge of dividends out of industry to private individuals many of whom undoubtedly have adopted the plan that you so well know about, namely, that of dividing estates among members of a family so as to reduce the high bracket incomes, and following, of course, reduce the surtaxes."

Challenges Statement.

Senator Couzens challenged Mr. Mellon's statement that billions of wealth are hidden away and stagnant in tax exempt securities.

He said that the wealth invested in that class of securities represented only eight per cent of the wealth in the American investment field, and he further asserted that it was all "working" because it was largely put into municipal enterprises and public improvements.

"You refer to tax exempt securities with great frequency," continued Senator Couzens, "and greatly overplay the effect they have on government revenue — the entire amount of outstanding tax exempt securities in relation to the total outstanding amount of corporate stocks and bonds of every kind is so small as to give an appearance on the whole discussion as a tempest in a teapot.

"In this connection, I might add that such men as the late Mr. Rockefeller, who are quite familiar, as you point out, with the possibilities of the best industrial stocks, yet who invest largely in tax exempt securities, do so very often, not from a desire to escape taxes, but farther from a desire to escape business responsibilities and risks and to insure the future income of their families. This is my own experience, as I have largely invested my capital in state, county and municipal bonds, on which I really prepaid the taxes by taking a greatly reduced return from what I could have secured, had I taken investments in new industries with the possibility of securing returns such as are made by original investors in motor stocks, bank stocks and other more or less hazardous undertakings."

Array of Figures Quoted.

Senator Couzens quoted an array of figures from official treasury reports to support his contentions in regard to these tax exempt securities, and then said:

"Judging from these evidences taken from publications of your own department, it would appear that the receivers of large incomes are not escaping any such large amount of taxes through ownership of tax exempt securities as would make it desirable for the government to lower surtaxes in order to secure more revenue for itself or to release capital for business investments."

Marine Is Cleaning Quaker City

BRIG. GEN. SMEDLEY BUTLER.

Santa Claus left a pack of switches in this city's stocking in the form of Brig. Gen. Smedley Butler, of the Marines, and the New Year is witnessing the start of a "clean-up" such as this city has never known. Over-run with vice, crime dens, blind tigers, gambling houses and houses of ill fame, undermined by police and political grafting, Philadelphia appealed to President Coolidge to lend General Butler, fighting man of the A. E. F., who took office Jan. 7 as director of public safety.

Butler, the man who pacified Haiti, promised to clean up the city if given a free hand. The insert shows Mayor W. Freeland Kendrick of Philadelphia.

Cripple Edits Magazine to Give Courage to Physically Afflicted

With the words of the pain-racked Henley—"I am the master of my fate, I am the captain of my soul"—emblazoned as its motto, the magazine, "Real Courage," published for cripples and physically handicapped persons of America, has made its appearance in Battle Creek, Mich.

Behind this periodical lies the story of its editor, Joseph F. Sullivan; a story fascinating in its human appeal, gripping in its conquest over great odds, and inspirational in its lesson to a million handicapped adults and 300,000 cripple children of the nation.

Joe Sullivan is a cripple. "I was only a child of four," he said, "when infantile paralysis named me for its own, and in so naming me, took from me the use of both legs and my left arm."

Wins an Education.

Sullivan, thus handicapped, fought for and won an education. He entered newspaper work and later identified himself with an organization, the purpose of which was to educate crippled children "where they would have the elementary conveniences and comfort due all children in the struggle for school life," as he puts it.

"Eight years found me in continuous intimate contact with more than 500 crippled children," he said. "I daily sought to inculcate into the lives of these bright little cripples the great aim of self-support and civic usefulness, rather than the easy route of the parasite cripple that is always a curse to self as well as to the community.

"While teaching, I was learning. Among the things I learned from these little fellows (just as mentally alert as any normal boy or girl, and even more ambitious) was that they needed more than a special hospital school where they could get both treatment and education. They needed contact with life. They needed literature that would give them a hope founded on fact. They needed to learn of those other cripples and handicapped individuals who push forward to a life of success and even fame."

Child Inspires Magazine.

Sullivan said the idea of founding a magazine for handicapped adults and children came as the response to an appeal by a child at the institution. Pointing to a pile of magazines the child said: "Why are there no magazines that cripples can read and call their own? Here are magazines for the deaf, blind, convicts, health seekers, teachers, editors, doctors, but none for cripples."

"There was pathos in his words," Sullivan said, "and he spoke the truth. I began to ponder. I had been brought up at the editorial desk. I was well acquainted with all sorts of specialized magazines. I thought of the 300,000 other little ambitious fellows, who all their lives had been fed only on pity and pampering. I thought of the thousands of adult cripples and handicapped persons in general who needed just such a publication. They needed to know something about others who were worse off than they physically, but who by dint of determination and effort had climbed up the ladder of independence and usefulness."

Name Cheers Readers.

Sullivan began to plan and prepare to meet this need. "Then came a day," he said, "when I had to choose a name. Some suggested the name 'Handicap,' others 'Cripple' to be hurled in the faces of those who already were tired of being reminded eternally of their physical imperfections. I felt a name was needed that would breathe life and hope and spirit. So I decided on 'Real Courage: What Every Mortal Needs' as the proper name.

"Congressman William D. Upshaw, the famous 'congressman on crutches' from Atlanta, wrote me: 'It puts fire in the heart, and iron in the blood.' And that was what I wanted to do—not only to put fire in the hearts and iron in the blood of the handicapped, but also in the normal."

Born in Arkansas.

Sullivan was born in Arkansas and when still a small boy began earning money. He was publisher of a small country weekly at Imboden both before and after reaching his majority. He took up journalism, he explains, "because it was one thing a cripple could do," and he was successful almost from the start.

Sullivan is 32 years old and has to his credit the editorship of five publications and the establishment of one.

COOLIDGE WINS WATSON POWER OVER HOOSIERS

Indiana Senator's Action Cements Big Factions in Key State in Support of President.

Assured of the powerful support of James E. Watson, United States senator for Indiana, President Coolidge conferred with William M. Butler, his national campaign director, as to the selection of a manager, to be approved by Watson, for an aggressive campaign in the state.

The Watson declaration is considered by the Coolidge supporters to be the most important announcement so far by an individual who can be expected reasonably to lead an influential delegation. The withdrawal of the Indiana senator from the "favorite son" list and his declaration for the President is regarded by the latter's supporters as assuring his nomination on the first ballot.

Johnson Hope Lost.

Senator Hiram W. Johnson has served notice that he will contest at the May 6 primary for the Indiana delegates to the Cleveland convention, but the President's supporters predict that a solid Coolidge delegation will be elected.

Watson's action insures for the President the support of each of the three leading Republican factions in Indiana. That headed by Postmaster General Harry S. New was for Coolidge. New is a member of the President's cabinet. Former Senator Albert J. Beveridge, head of the former Progressives, has let it be known he will support Colidge.

With Beveridge's support Johnson has not the slightest chance to capture any considerable number of Indiana's 33 delegates to the national convention, Republican leaders say.

Beveridge's support of Coolidge, they declare, is certain to influence Progressive Republicans everywhere to swing to the President.

Withdrawal Is Blow.

Johnson managers had hoped that Watson would become a candidate, as they figured it would be comparatively easy for the Californian to defeat him in the primary fight for delegates. Watson's withdrawal and his support of Coolidge is a severe blow to Johnson.

What Watson's support means is indicated by the fact that 78 of the 92 Republican county chairmen and 12 of the 13 Republican state committeemen are Watson men.

FAITH DOUBTED IN SEAT FIGHT

Senator Mayfield of Texas Says Oil Barons Back Peddy Contest.

Denying all of the allegations of George E. B. Peddy, his opponent, Senator Mayfield, Democrat, Texas, in an answer filed with the senate elections committee, sets up the counter-charge that the contest for his seat is not brought by Mr. Peddy in good faith.

Senator Mayfield not only denies that he violated the laws of Texas by an expenditure of more than $10,000 in his primary campaign, but also denies specifically that the Ku Klux Klan or any other person spent $150,000 "or any other unlawful sum, within his knowledge, or that any sum or sums of money were spent unlawfully or improperly in his behalf."

The senator also avers that Mr. Peddy's complaint about alleged expenditures of money by him is not preferred in good faith, since the statements filed by Mr. Peddy and the committee having charge of his campaign for senator with the secretary of state of Texas "shows that more than $74,000 was spent by him and in his behalf."

Mr. Mayfield asserts that of the $73,295 spent by the committee handling Mr. Peddy's campaign, $10,000 was "a contribution from the Texas Republican headquarters and with the exception of $4,475, the balance of $58,819 was contributed and underwritten by J. H. Kirby and J. S. Culliman of Houston, Texas, two oil millionaires of Texas."

Specific denial is made by Mr. Mayfield that any voters, either in the primary or the general election, were intimidated by him or anyone else under his direction or within his knowledge or that he was "engaged in any conspiracy with the Ku Klux Klan or any other persons or organization for any purpose whatsoever in said election."

John D's Son-in-Law Given Legal Post

E. Parmalee Prentice, son-in-law of John D. Rockefeller, was appointed to the judge advocate general's department of the army, the New York Tribune stated recently. The fact was verified by Miss Mary Adeline Prentice, a daughter, the newspaper adds. Miss Prentice said her father had accepted the appointment, and would move to Fort Benning, Ga.

GERMANY PINS HOPE ON DAWES

Visiting Count Says Life of Nation Rests on U. S. Prober and Loan.

"Germany's only hopes are 'Hell and Maria' Dawes, American representative on the reparations commission and the prospects for a foreign loan for food for her starving people," said Count Harry Kessler, who arrived recently on the Majestic.

Count Kessler created wide discussion of his presentation of German economic problems before the institute of politics at Williamstown, Mass., last summer.

Concerning the recent issue of three billions of rentenbank gold mark notes, he said:

"Because of the limited amount of this issue in circulation, its collapse is inevitable—a matter of days. Dawes is one hope. Another is the possibility of a foreign loan that will enable us to handle foodstuffs in sufficient quantity to save Germany from a continuation of her terrible physical anemia."

Count Kessler declared the German government was practicing economies so rigid as to be almost terrible in the hardships wrought. The civil service had been cut to a third normal strength, he said, and the salaries of those in high office reduced to a pittance.

Mt. Etna, Europe's largest volcano, measures 91 miles in circumference at its base.

UNDERWOOD TO HIT RUM, KLAN AND BONUS IN CAMPAIGN CODE

Senator Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama expects to be nominated and elected president of the United States on the issue that carried James Buchanan into the White House in 1856. Buchanan made opposition to Know-Nothingism his battle-cry. Underwood has adopted hostility to the Ku Klux Klan as his campaign slogan.

Alabama's favorite Democratic son will inaugurate his real pre-convention campaign at Cleveland on Jan. 22 and continue it next day at Akron. Underwood will wade into the Ku Klux in the North, as he did in the South, in the region where it is strongest. It was in Texas that the Alabaman first proclaimed his warfare on the klan, and his guns next will be unlimbered in Ohio, where, with the single exception of Indiana, the Ku Klux is more powerful than in any other state in the union, not excepting even Texas. Klansmen rate their strongholds nowadays as Indiana, first; Ohio, second, and Texas, third.

Underwood purposes not only fighting the klan in his own campaign for nomination, but will demand the insertion of a categorical anti-klan plank in the Democratic national platform of 1924. It was at James Buchanan's direct insistence that the Democratic convention of 1856 put an anti-Know-Nothing plank in its platform. Underwood will refer to that historic and triumphant precedent and will ask the Democratic party to be as courageous as its forbears of pre-Civil war days were. The Buchanan plank's language, in Underwood's opinion, is dramatically applicable to present-hour conditions, as far as the klan agitation is concerned. It called for unqualified freedom of civic and religious liberty, specifically mentioning Roman Catholics and foreign-born citizens. There was no reference to either Jews or Negroes, because Jewish immigration was not a factor at that time and the Negroes had not been emancipated.

In all essentials, Buchanan charged the Know-Nothing party with the same attacks on American liberties and constitutionalism as Underwood charges the Ku Klux Klan with. Many Democrats of the 1856 era thought Buchanan's program foolishly venturesome and hopeless. The Know-Nothings were more strongly intrenched, politically, than the klan is today. They campaigned as a party and won elections in states as far apart as Massachusetts and Kentucky. They were especially formidable in Maryland and gave Baltimore the current nickname of the "Mob City." It was said that no less than two-thirds of the Union was more or less under klan influence. But Buchanan stripped to the buff, successfully persuaded his party to combat know-nothingism and won the presidency. At the time, in the 34th congress (1855-1857) the Know-Nothings had five representatives in the senate and 43 in the house.

Underwood's friends make no secret of their belief that their candidate's open hostility to the kaln will put William G. McAdoo on the horns of an increasingly embarrassing dilemma. McAdoo is not yet committed publicly on that issue.

In addition to "swatting the klan," Senator Underwood intends to "swat the bonus."

On prohibition, Underwood will advocate law enforcement.

(Copyright, 1924.)

SENATOR WILLIS SEES NO PEACE VICTORY IN BOK PRIZE PLAN

Asked to express his views on the prize winning Bok peace plan, Senator Frank B. Willis, Ohio, member of the senate foreign relations committee, said last week: "I am opposed to any peace or other plan that contemplates entry into the League of Nations. I favor the world court idea and if a plan can be worked out by which the court could be divorced from the league I would favor it. I confidently hope that our committee will report out such a plan before the end of this session."

Senator Simeon D. Fess, Willis' colleague, declined to make comment, until he had studied carefully details of the plan.

The publication of the peace plan resulted in agreement here on one point only—that the publicity given the scheme will be welcomed by those who urge participation by the United States in European affairs.

The announcement of the plan and the mystery connected with it have aroused the "irreconcilables" and a senatorial investigation is regarded probable.

The mechanics of the selection is regarded as astounding by those who have no sympathy with the ideas expressed. The selection of one manuscript from 22,165 is regarded by experienced editors as one that arouses amazement.

The plan is not the product of a crank. Nor has it anything of particular brilliance or originality. It has developed nothing new in the way of American co-operation. The principal point is based on eventual participation, with reservations, in the League of Nations.

The obvious result of the adoption of the plan would be the furhter weakening of the authority of the league because the organization would then be merely a debating society.

The major question is: Does the plan answer all valid criticisms against American participation?

League advocates say yes. Those opposed declare there is nothing worth while in the new suggestion.

Dinosaur Egg Is Placed On Sale; It's Only Ten Million Years Old

The American Museum of Natural History, which has a world corner on the Dinosaur egg market, decided to sell to the highest bidder, for not less than $5,000, one of the 25 fossilized eggs of the protoceratops Andrews; unearthed in Mongolia last July by Professor Roy Chapman Andrews, curator-in-chief of the division of exploration and research.

Proceeds of the sale, said Professor Andrews, will be devoted to the $250,000 fund with which this summer he hopes to lead an expedition into the Gobi desert, 1,000 miles from Peking, in search of remains of primitive man as he was from 500,000 to 2,000,000 years ago.

The American Museum's dinosaur eggs are considered 10,000,000 years old—the product of the 10 to 12-foot long ancestor of the mammoth Trice Ratops, which many million years later left his bones to be dug up in Hell Creek Basin, Mont. They are the only dinosaur eggs ever found in recent times.

Found in Desert.

The 1921-23 expedition of the American Museum unexpectedly ran upon the dinosaur eggs on the high, sandy desert plateau east of the Altar mountains, while delving for the remains of other prehistoric animals, in the Djochta Formation, now believed to have been the cradle of life on the earth.

The eggs were in all stages of development from freshly laid ones to others from which baby dinosaurs were about to be hatched. Fossilized by long burial in the hot, dry sand, they resembled the eggs of modern reptiles, shell-covered and ranging in shape and size from that of a golf ball to that of an eyeless potato eight inches long.

Only two of the eggs were alike. Each contained the embryo of a dinosaur nearly developed, with teeth and skeleton structure well formed. It is one of these that will be offered for sale.

Professor Andrews said the American Museum had been approached by museums in Washington and London and by Baron Rothschild in behalf of the British Museum with a view to purchasing an egg. He believed that the one offered would bring at least $10,000, which, he said, would be enough to buy a caravan of 75 camels for his forthcoming man-ape bone hunting expedition.

First Sale Made.

This is the first time the American Museum has tried to sell any of the relics obtained by its explorers.

"But the idea isn't so fantastic," Professor Andrews declared. "Why shouldn't a wealthy man collect dinosaur eggs as well as other curios? Relics of the mediaeval period bring big prices; souvenirs from the tomb of King Tut are priceless. Yet they are modern relics compared to these dinosaur eggs."

Professor Andrews expressed certainty that the American museum, during the four-year expedition it plans to send out this spring, will bring to light the bones of the original primitive man—the forefather of Homo Sapiens, who, anthropologists believed lived 2,000,000 or more years ago, when Mid-Asia was the only dry spot on earth and before the other continents of today had emerged from the sea.

Wife's Little Puffs Lose Home, Husband

That a wife can smoke herself out of a house and husband is proved by a decree granted to Webster L. Douglas of Detroit, who sought a divorce, alleging his wife smoked cigarets and told him it was none of his business if she went out nights.

"Do you smoke cigarets?" Judge Adolph F. Marschner demanded of Douglas.

"Yes, but that's different," the husband answered.

"And you object to your wife doing the same?"

"Yes, any time, any place," said Douglas.

Douglas testified his wife went out four and five nights a week to dances and smoked in the house.

Goes Into Business

Mrs. Edith McCormick & E. D. Krenn, 1924

Mrs Edith Rockefeller McCormick, daughter of John D. Rockefeller and divorced wife of Harold F. McCormick, Chicago harvester king, who later married Ganna Walska, has established a $13,000,000 trust fund to back the real estate firm of Krenn & Dato in Chicago. The corportation will build hundreds of homes for middleclass workers at almost cost. Edwin D. Krenn, junior member of the firm, is a Swiss architect who came to America with Mrs. McCormick. Their engagement has been reported several times but never confirmed.

G. O. P. LOVEFEST TO TEST BOOMS

Party Chiefs Expect to Show Hiram's Hat Mashed Flat.

The first real test of the respective strength of President Coolidge and Senator Hiram Johnson of California in Ohio will come Jan. 24 at a state-wide Republican rally, the call for which was issued by Chairman Charles W. Montgomery of Newark, chairman of the G. O. P. state central committee.

Members of the committee, which endorsed the President at their last meeting, predict that the meeting will show that there is practically no Johnson strength in Ohio.

Mrs. David Tod of Youngstown, head of the state women's organization of the party, has called in the Republican women of the state to meet at the same time, at the suggestion of Major Montgomery.

Besides the members of the state central committee the chairmen of the executive and central committees in each of the 88 counties have been called who, together with the women, will make a gathering of at least 300 members of the G. O. P.

Senators Simeon D. Fess and Frank B. Willis and Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty have been asked to man the oratorical guns on the occasion because they hold the ranking federal positions in the party in Ohio. All three are expected to seek positions as delegates-at-large to the national convention.

Hoke Donithen, head of the Coolidge campaign in Ohio, expects to have his slate of 44 district and seven at-large delegates to the Cleveland convention ironed out after the gathering, as the situation in the various districts will be discussed by the leaders on the 24th.

Jazz Tunes Get O. K. of Music Master

Asserting that jazz music is America's only contribution in the field of music and that its possibilities have been recognized by the master musicians of the day, Professor C. M. Dennis of the College of the Pacific, told 300 music teachers gathered in state conference in Sacramento, Calif., it should be encouraged and perfected rather than frowned upon.

Dennis' action in championing jazz created a sensation in the convention, which was expected to go on record against the weird strains of modern productions. E. Clark, president of the state board of education, who preceded Dennis, characterized jazz as barbaric.

RED QUESTION BEFORE SENATE

G. O. P. Leader Opposed to Opening Relations With Soviet.

Recognition of the Soviet government of Russia was the subject of extended and fiery debate in the senate last week.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the Republican leader, in a prepared address supported the administration's present policy of non-recognition, and Senator Lenroot, Republican, Wisconsin, joined forces with him. With his accustomed forcefulness, Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, urged negotiations looking to recognition.

Senator Lodge based his opposition to recognition on the ground that the Russian government was engaged in fostering propaganda against the American government. Quoting from published documents purporting to prove the propaganda charges, he declared that the propaganda "comes directly from the government we are asked to recognize." He also asserted that there were "interlocking directorates" between the Soviet government, the Communist party and the Communist Internationale.

Favors Recognition.

Senator Borah, following Senator Lodge immediately in an extemporaneous address, declared that the Russian government was established and its recognition would stabilize conditions in this country as well as Europe, open up trade and also tend to check any propaganda here. Briefly referring to the propaganda question, Senator Borah said he did not believe the Soviet government has been involved in this respect since 1921.

"There seems sufficient proof upon which to base a foreign policy but not enough for an indictment," he asserted. "Recognition of the present Russian government would constitute neither approval of its policy nor of the character of the men forming it. Such action would mean simply that we realize it is the only governing power in Russia and if we are to deal at all with that great nation it must be through its government."

Senator Lenroot, replying to Senator Borah, said the latter had not answered the argument of Senator Lodge and had virtually admitted that hostile propaganda was being spread. This country, Senator Lenroot declared, should not enter negotiations to stop the propaganda, its cessation being a condition precedent to consideration of recognition as laid down by President Coolidge.

Borah Is Challenged.

Senator Borah's contention that propaganda would diminish after recognition was challenged by Senator Lenroot, who said that if Russia should be recognized the avenues of spreading propaganda would be increased greatly.

At the conclusion of the debate Senator Borah introduced a resolution calling upon Secretary Hughes to send to the senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, the text of various reports made during the last six years by persons connected with official and semi-official organizations active in Russia.

Southern Companies Seek Muscle Shoals

A new offer to the government for the hydro-electric power of Muscle Shoals, providing for the manufacture of fertilizer, has been made by nine associated power companies of the South.

The language of the offer describes the proposal as one "to permit the use of a substantial part of the power for the production of fertilizer; to place the Muscle Shoals power under the protection and regulation of the federal water power act; to enable the government to collect during a 50-year period approximately $100,000,000 in rental and still retain ownership of all its properties.

Egyptian Legation Revives

The first minister from Egypt to the United States, Seifoullah Yonsi Pasha, and his official party of five assistants arrived in Washington and took up quarters at the New Willard hotel, where they will establish the legation. The Egyptians brought with them their own chaplain of the Mohammedan faith, Imam Mohamed Tomara, who will conduct religious services for the legation.

Once a species of plant has lost its perfume, there is no known way of restoring it.

Faith Strong in PE-RU-NA

Mrs. Albert Huet, 109 Prospect St., South Manchester, Conn., convinced that it saved her life, writes:

"I had catarrh of the stomach, bowels and liver. Was confined to my bed. I have taken Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin and to-day thank God for a good stomach and appetite. My faith is strong that Pe-ru-na is a life saver. I advise my friends daily to use Pe-ru-na and many have been helped."

Pe-ru-na is backed by the verdict of two generations, more than fifty years of success.

SOLD EVERYWHERE **TABLETS or LIQUID**

Science Primps for Flirtation With Red-Gowned Evasive Mars

Science may leap over millions of miles of space to penetrate the veil of mystery surrounding the red-glowing planet Mars this year, Dr. W. N. Coblentz of the United States bureau of standards and nationally known astronomers, declared last week.

Mars will reach her period of greatest brilliancy in half a century during the summer and astronomers from all parts of the country will flock to the observatories in the West and Southwest to make the most of an opportunity that will not present itself again until about 1975, according to Dr. Coblentz.

Dr. Coblentz will go to Lowell observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., to continue his study of heat radiations of Mars as well as the other planets. For more than a year the bureau of standards expert has been studying planet heat radiation by use of a spectroscope.

Fifty years ago astronomers observed Mars at her periodical zenith of brilliancy with a scientific interest that was probably mixed with superstition. In 1924, however, with astronomical instruments perfected to a remarkable degree, it is anticipated that important discoveries will be made.

The thin atmosphere about Mars, coupled with the expected extreme brilliancy of the planet within the next eight months, will offer astronomers their greatest opportunity of modern times, according to Dr. Coblentz.

"There are two schools in astronomy, one holding that there is animal life on Mars and the other that conditions are not conducive to life," Dr. Coblentz said. Perhaps this summer with Mars at her brilliant period, something definite will be learned.

"My heat measurements indicate that when the sun is shining on the surface of Mars the climate is warm enough for human life, but because of the rarified atmosphere when the sun goes down the temperature falls far below zero, making impossible life other than is found in the most extreme polar regions," Dr. Coblentz said.

Dr. Coblentz declared that astronomers this summer will make a close study of the rotation speed of planets and of their physical composition. Considerable importance is attached to the speed with which the heavenly bodies move through space and a fairly accurate estimate may clear up a number of points on which astronomers differ, bureau experts said.

The Man She Dreams Of

By Janet Constantine

HER ideal—that ghostly figure that is in the back of every girl's mind—the prince charming who will come some day, bringing romance and happiness into her life. She wonders how she may win his love; what she can do to make herself more attractive in his eyes. But little does she guess the thing above all others that men will love in her—and that is the glow of perfect health. For the young girl, life in all its fullness lies ahead.

The healthy, vigorous girl is the girl who is admired by men. A rosebud complexion; a clear skin; steady nerves — those are the things that men want in the women they choose for their wives.

If girls but realized the truth of this, they could double their own happiness, and their chances for popularity with the opposite sex; but unfortunately there are far too many young women who are careless about their health, and who avoid taking proper rare of themselves, which, after all, is the most important thing in life.

This is the time to build up her strength and remove those weaknesses or ailments which are the seat of her trouble. Read this:

Dayton, Ohio.—"For a long time I have always taken Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription whenever I began to feel bad on account of feminine trouble, and it never has failed to give me relief. I know a woman who raised eight children and says she never could have done so had it not been for the 'Favorite Prescription.'"—Mrs. Bessie Williams, 59½ Mound St.

Send 10c for trial package. Address Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. Also try Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets for liver ills.